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OFFICIAL DONATION.

AN INVITATION TO IMMIGRANTS.

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LOUISIANA:

ITS PRODUCTS, SOIL AND CLIMATE,

AS SHOWN BY

Northern and Western Men,

WHO NOW RESIDE IN THIS STATE.

PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

BATON ROUGE:
THE ADVOCATE, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF LOUISIANA.
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to Hon.
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INTRODUCTORY.

This pamphlet is submitted to the candid consideration of the people of the Northern, Western and Middle States and to those of Europe, who desire to change their homes or to invest capital in the South.

The testimony given as to the advantages of Louisiana is that of Northern and Western men who have lived in the State and have their homes here, as well as statements made by distinguished Northern men who have recently visited the State, all of whom can be found by any one doubting the statements made herein, the address of every one is given in this pamphlet.

The descriptions of the State and parishes are taken from various sources. The former commissioners, Messrs. Harris and Poole, of Lockett and others have been consulted, and in some instances the language of these gentlemen has been adopted, the object being to give as clear and concise description as possible, space being limited.

The main object in submitting these facts to the people of the North and West, is to remove the erroneous opinions entertained by people away from Louisiana, as to the health and climate of the State.

As to the soil is of the finest quality, no one will dispute and any reading the statements made here, by men of standing, all of whom are from other States, will be convinced beyond doubt that almost every crop that can be grown in the Northern and Western States, can be raised in Louisiana with less labor and more abundantly, than in the States where these gentlemen have their former homes.

As to the health and climate, we give the statement of Mr. Stryker, of New York, who was the representative of the Mutual Insurance Company of New York, and whose business

required him to have an accurate knowledge of the health statistics of the State.

Dr. J. D. Graybill, who is a native of Ohio, gives his experience as a physician, after many years residence and practice of his profession in the State. He is now a resident of the city of New Orleans.

The certificate of Dr. Olliphant, of the Board of Health, sets forth facts from most authentic sources.

From the testimony of these gentlemen, Louisiana, in point of health, is superior to most and inferior to no other State of the Union.

We have the official statements of Capt. R. E. Arkam, the Director of the Louisiana Weather service. As to climate, he says "*the figures speak for themselves* and emphasize the fact that *Louisiana's climate is unrivaled by any State in the Union.*"

The testimony of Hon. Robert Lincoln, Ex-Minister to England, and of President Fish, of the Illinois Central road, who were in the State a few weeks ago, on a pleasure trip, show what these distinguished men think of the State and the fine prospects of the city of New Orleans.

We also have a plain statement from F. L. Maxwell, formerly of Indiana and now a large cotton planter of Madison parish. He states clearly what can be done in his section, raising stock.

We have Prof. Stubbs, a Virginian, who gives a clear and convincing statement as to what quality and quantity of tobacco can be raised in the State, the experience of Mr. J. D. Graybill, of Akron, Ohio, as to products in Caddo and adjoining parishes with statements of various other Western men.

Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in his statement says, that, according to the report of the United States Agricultural Department, 640,000 bales of cotton were grown on 1,158,000 acres, or say an average of the entire State of about sixty-four one hundredths of a bale. This would place Louisiana about the same as Texas and

Territory; twenty-two pounds ahead of Arkansas and fifty-six ahead of Mississippi. Compared with the above an average of 151 pounds per acre for Georgia, 164 for the Carolinas and 172 for Alabama. In the best cotton sections, a bale to the acre is not an unusual crop and a bale and a half is often made, and all without fertilizing.

Mr. Hester also gives the statement of Dan Talmage's Sons, of New York, as to the rice products. This statement shows that Louisiana produces more rice than North and South Carolina and Georgia combined.

We have also shown the greater profit in sugar planting and the present advantage to small planters, owing to the central sugar houses.

The extent and variety of timber in the State is well and clearly stated by Mr. W. P. Curtis and Mr. Watson Jones, both experienced lumbermen.

The Article on Louisiana by Mr. H. H. Baker will show what can be done by proper management, in raising oranges.

The oyster industry is ably discussed by Col. Zacharie.

I have given a portion of the proceedings of the Midsummer Convention, held a few years ago in the city of New Orleans, during the month of August, our hottest month. The proceedings of this convention, composed exclusively of Northern and Western men, who now have their homes in this State, ought to convince the most skeptical, that the soil and climate of Louisiana has no superior in the United States.

The addresses of twenty-one delegates is given in full. These gentlemen are from different Northern and Western States, and now live in different portions of the State, their postoffice address is given, so that any one can write to them who desires further information.

It will be seen from the statements given as to railroads and navigable waters, that out of the fifty-nine parishes in the State, forty-seven have railroads. Of the other twelve, two are within ten miles, seven within six miles and two within three miles of a

railroad line. Of rivers and lakes, there are nineteen rivers and twenty-two bayous and lakes that are navigable.

All the parishes except two have either navigable waters or railroads.

The Illinois Central System passes through ten parishes.

The Queen and Crescent System passes through eleven parishes.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad passes through three parishes.

The Texas Pacific Route passes through sixteen parishes.

The Southern Pacific railway passes through fifteen parishes.

The New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle railroad passes through two parishes.

The Mississippi Terre au Bœuf and Lake railroad passes through three parishes.

The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf railroad passes through three parishes.

The Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroad passes through six parishes.

The Shreveport and Houston railroad passes through two parishes.

The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railroad passes through one parish.

The New Orleans and Northwestern railroad passes through five parishes.

The Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas railroad passes through two parishes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The State Constitution provides for the maintenance of public schools. It provides for an annual poll-tax and declares that there shall be free, public schools established throughout the State and that the General Assembly shall provide for their maintenance and support.

It declares in what the schools funds shall consist.

The Constitution also provides for the maintenance of the University of Louisiana, located in New Orleans and the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, located in the city of Baton Rouge.

The number of public schools, the number of teachers and the salary of each, as well as extracts from the Constitution will be found under head of schools.

PRIVATE LANDS FOR SALE.

There are about 10,000,000 acres of private lands for sale, which can be bought for from \$1.25 to \$50.00 per acre, and on very easy terms, by persons coming with their families to make the State their home.

These lands can be bought in tracts of from ten acres upwards.

The land is suitable for all kinds of agriculture, nearly every variety of fruit, truck and garden products and for raising stock.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States Homestead laws gives the right to any citizen to enter 160 acres of United States public lands and the only cost is at the rate of \$18.00 for 160 acres, at the time of entering and at the time of making final proof \$8.00 for 160 acres; for 80 acres one-half this amount, and for 40 acres one-fourth the amount.

The party who enters land under the homestead laws, can, after a residence of fourteen months, purchase the property at government prices, in case he does not desire to comply further with the homestead laws. See extracts of the laws.

STATE PUBLIC LANDS.

There are over 3,000,000 acres of State public lands. These can be bought at the price of 75 cents per acre, and the swamp lands, unfit for cultivation, for 12½ cents per acre. The costs of the Register office is given. These lands can be entered under the State homestead laws, without price or cost, except the cost

of advertising, which is shown by extract of the law. See letter of Capt. Lanier, State Land Register.

Article 207 of the State Constitution exempts from taxation the capital, machinery and other property of manufacturers, showing the intention to foster and encourage manufactories.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE.

Our laws exempt certain articles of clothing, bedding, etc., from seizure in favor of lessee or tenant.

The law also exempts certain other articles from seizure for debt.

The law provides for certain privileges in favor of widows and orphans.

Extracts from these laws, showing the exemptions and privileges are given.

STATE HOMESTEADS.

Article 219 of the State Constitution provides for a homestead to the amount of \$2,000, which is exempt from seizure and sale by any process whatever, to any head of a family having a family, or persons dependent on him for support.

AS TO OVERFLOW.

It is only a portion of the alluvial parishes that is subject to overflow and these parishes constitute only one-sixth of the State; all the rest of the State is entirely free from overflow, the sections subject to it are only overflowed occasionally, and that only when the levees break.

There have been periods of four or five years in succession when there was no overflow whatever.

WHITES AND BLACKS.

The relation between the whites and blacks is now the most friendly. There is seldom a personal difficulty between a white man and a black. These difficulties occur much oftener between persons of the same race. The main reason for this is the respect the black man in Louisiana has for the white; it is the result of

habit and custom. The black man, with rare exception, treats the white man with uniform respect.

The blacks are mostly located in the alluvial lands, and, as a class, I believe they are better satisfied; fare better and have more property of their own than any people of similar education and intelligence in the world. The relations between them and their employers who own the land is most friendly.

HIGH PARISHES.

In the high, flat and hill parishes a large portion is cultivated entirely by the whites and although in these parishes where white and black labor are both used, there is no trouble between them for the reason already stated, that as a rule in Louisiana, the black man respects the white and concedes his superiority.

In many portions of these parishes, there are no blacks at all, and lands there can be bought by colonies or families, where they will never come in contact with the black unless they so desire.

The testimony as to climate, health, products, etc., and as to the manner in which strangers who desire to settle in the State are received, is all from former residents of other States who now reside in Louisiana, and any one who will read the addresses of these men, ought to be convinced that the climate, health and soil of Louisiana are inferior to none, and in all combined, equalled by few if any of the other States of the Union.

The desire of the people of Louisiana to have people from other States come here and make the State their home, is shown most conclusively by efforts that have been made. The Governor of the State himself has taken the leading part and it was the Governor who had the Convention called last March, the only object being to encourage and promote immigration. The Governor's speech is given in this pamphlet and ought to convince the most skeptical, of the desire to encourage immigration. Gov. Foster's speech is given in full.

EXTRACTS

FROM

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION CONVENTION,

MARCH 21, 22 AND 23, 1893.

REMARKS OF GOV. FOSTER.

Gov. Foster said :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The most casual observer of passing events cannot fail to recognize the fact that most, if not all, of the Southern States, are to-day devoting their energies to the development of their material interests and industrial capabilities. All the States are earnestly and diligently moving on the line. As a means of accomplishing this end, the consensus of enlightened opinion points to the investment of foreign capital and the introduction of white immigrants. For years the tide of immigration has drifted Westward, running in parallel lines from East to West. As a result of this movement a vast and magnificent empire has grown up from the plains of the West and a brave, patriotic and intelligent population, rivaling in intelligence, wealth and refinement the people of any country, contributing to make this portion of the Union noted for its far-reaching power and influence.

Prior to the war the people of the South, on account of the institution of slavery, cared little or nothing for white settlers in any numbers. Immediately after the war the causes which tended to check the flow of white immigration to the South were many and manifest. The bitterness and prejudice of civil strife were deep and fresh in the mind of the people; sectional feeling and partisan hatred ran high, while gloom and desolation and almost despair hung like a pall over the prospects of the Southern people, who, bankrupt in fortune and broken in hopes, were almost appalled at the new conditions which confronted them. The struggle for constitutional liberty and self-government was frequently marked by social disturbances and political convulsions, which tended to destroy confidence in the enforcement of laws and the law-abiding character of our people. Now, however, a new generation has grown up, sectionalism is dying out, the bitterness and

passions of civil strife are passing away, and we can truly say to-day we have but one Union and one people, and to the new generation, as well as to those who wore the gray, the Union of to-day is as dear as to those who wore the blue.

As an evidence of the deep and commanding interest taken by our public men in the question of immigration. I will but instance, the movement inaugurated by Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, calling a convention of Southern Governors and representative Southern men to meet at Richmond, for the purpose of giving force and energy and life to a general movement whereby capital can be induced to seek investment and immigrants homes in our midst. He writes me that he is earnestly and cordially supported in this movement by most of the Southern Governors, and he is encouraged in the belief and hope that great good will result from this convention.

Feeling, therefore, that this is an earnest, concerted and intelligent effort being made on the part of our Southern States in this direction, and knowing that our State is in need of both capital and immigration and knowing that no State in the Union offers more advantages to immigrants, or safer security for capital, I thought it my duty to the people of our State to call this convention. It is called in the interest of no section or locality, nor is it contemplated that any special set or class is to benefit by its action. Looking over this body, I see the representative business men of every section of this State, and I am encouraged to believe from your presence here that the whole State is actively interested in your deliberations and the result of your labor.

No one can expect this body of itself to accomplish at this meeting the desired end, but by the bringing together and the interchange of views of our best citizens interested in the future advancement and development of our State, certainly much good can be accomplished. With the adjournment of this convention ought to begin a series of efforts, individual and organized, on the part of the State and local authorities, such as will bring before the country, both at home and abroad, the real worth and the many attractions of this State. It will not do simply to have a few eloquent speeches, pass a set of high-sounding resolutions and then adjourn; but you are expected to inaugurate some practical method and to adopt some feasible plan for the accomplishment of the purposes for which you have been convened. What we want, what we must have, in order to keep pace with the march of events, is capital and intelligent white immigrants, thereby adding to the productive wealth and energies of our people. Capital to encourage and build up new enterprises and new industries, and to open up new avenues of trade. Capital to rehabilitate our waste places; to establish factories for the conversion of our raw material into marketable commodities; our cotton into cloth; our cane into sugar, and the wealth of our forests into lumber

and marketable articles. Safe investments and sure and remunerative returns are here guaranteed to the capitalists. Rice mills, oil mills, cotton and sugar factories and saw mills can be located almost in the field where the raw material is grown or the forest where the trees are felled.

The good immigrant wants a healthy climate, good soil, good government and full and untrammelled opportunities for moral development and intellectual growth. Our State, I believe I can safely say, meets in full these requirements and conditions. Our climate is salubrious, our soil rich and fertile, and almost boundless in the variety of its products. Our laws are enforced, and every facility for moral and intellectual training can be had.

The two conspicuous causes which in the past have greatly retarded and checked the tide of immigration to our State, have practically disappeared. The overflows from the Mississippi and yellow fever scourges are virtually dangers of the past. It can now safely be said that under an efficient levee system and by skill and science, the waters of the Mississippi can be practically confined within the channel of that river. The levees are to-day higher, broader and stronger than ever known in the history of this country, and the fact that last year they withstood the enormous pressure of one of the highest floods within the records of that river, with practically no erevasses within their long stretch, demonstrates the practicability and the success of the levee system.

The introduction of yellow fever to this country can be prevented by a rigid and efficient quarantine system, and this fact is amply illustrated by the experience of the last decade. With the freedom from yellow fever no State can exhibit a better health record than ours. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fevers, pneumonia and kindred diseases seldom if ever assume epidemic form, and the mortality tables compare favorably with those of any other people. Our climate is genial and salubrious, and statistics remove all doubts and misgivings upon that question. Mr. Kerkam, the able and efficient director of the Southern Weather Service, has kindly furnished me a chart detailing the seasons in Louisiana as determined by the records in his office for the last twenty years; as an impartial and competent authority, he declares that no State in the Union can make as good a climatic showing. According to this chart, North Louisiana in summer has a normal mean temperature of 80°; sunshine averages 60 per cent, and the rainfall ten to sixteen inches. South Louisiana in the summer has a normal mean temperature of 80°; sunshine averages 53 per cent, and the rainfall varies from fifteen inches in the eastern half to less than nineteen inches in the western half. North Louisiana in winter has an average temperature of slightly over 50 degrees; sunshine averages 45 per cent, and the precipitation averages fifteen inches.

An examination of this record discloses the fact that in this State the farmer can work nearly the entire year, while in other portions of the country men and beasts are imprisoned for months by barriers of snow and ice, with scarcely six out of the twelve months to labor; here the farmer can work the whole year and receive remunerative return from the soil for his labor. During most, if not all, the winter, horned stock, sheep and hogs, will live without shelter upon the native growth of the forest and the grasses of the field. Loss of crop from untimely frosts and freezes or from continuous drouths is seldom experienced. Successive crops from the same land in the same year are usual occurrences. The bottom lands of the Onachita, the Red and Black rivers, the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, the prairies of Southwest Louisiana, and the hill lands of North Louisiana, all yield handsome and grateful returns for honest labor. Cane, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes and grain of nearly every description, are safe and staple products of these lands. Fruits and vegetables of every variety indigenous to a temperate latitude, can be cultivated profitably and successfully and be ready for market and shipment when the greater portion of this country is still wrapped in snow and ice.

Our State affords remarkable and unusual facilities for the transportation of freight and the conveniences of travel. Navigable streams and water courses intersect every portion of her territory and railroads open up ready and easy communication to the rest of the world. On the banks of these streams and on the lines of these roads stand the magnificent cypress swamp and forests of pine and rare timber, while in almost every section and locality there are thousands of acres of rich and fertile lands lying in idleness and waste, ready to respond with rich crops to the touch of thrift and intelligent husbandry.

The constitutional limitation of taxation for all purposes is six mills, and with a moderate assessment of property in the country this tax is amply sufficient to defray the running expenses of the government, to meet promptly the maturing interest of the State debt, and to support handsomely our public and charitable institutions.

Our public schools are annually improving in efficiency, in service and in the duration of their sessions, and we can reasonably hope that within a few years the facilities for a good public school education will be placed within the reach of every child within the borders of this State. While our schools have not reached a degree of perfection, yet all fair-minded men must admit that the advance in that direction is both encouraging and satisfactory. All must admit that there is a live, active and intelligent interest taken in every locality in the State in educational matters. This fact is happily illustrated in the additional appropriations which have been made by the police juries of the different parishes during the last decade. In 1882,

in round numbers, the police juries throughout the State appropriated for school purposes \$38,000. In 1883, \$53,000; in 1884, \$57,000; in 1885, \$61,000; in 1887, \$68,000; in 1888, \$79,000; in 1889, \$98,000; in 1890, \$99,000; in 1891, \$110,000. The Superintendent of Public Education tells me that he expects this sum to be handsomely increased during the present year. This appropriation is voluntary on the part of police juries, and evidences a commendable interest in the educational advancement of our children. There is every reason to believe that within the next few years our public school system will rank favorably with that of any other State in the South.

I have thus briefly outlined some of the many advantages which this State offers for the investment of capital, and for homes for the immigrant. I would like to have have gone more in detail and dwelt more in facts and figures, but the pressure of official business prevented me from doing so. This convention, however, composed as it is of influential and intelligent men from different portions of this State, should adopt some practical means of advertising our wonderful resources and of carrying this information to the capitalist and the honest immigrant. Pamphlets and circulars, showing facts and figures, should be secured and distributed throughout the State, in different parishes and different districts, should be effected and should work and co-operate with the immigration department of the State, or with the central body created by this convention. These local organizations should procure and have ready all information necessary to be furnished; lists of lands to be sold in their localities, together with prices, terms and conditions of sale, should always be ready for free distribution and in the hands of the central organizations. I throw out these suggestions with a hope that you will formulate some practical plan for accomplishing the end we all have in view.

Gentlemen, we have every incentive to action and unremitting effort in this direction. We have a State that is great in every sense of the word, great in its soil, great in its boundless resources and great in its potential possibilities. We have committed to our keeping the constituent elements for the establishment and development of an empire rich in everything that should make a people proud and happy. It is true that we of this State suffered—and suffered grievously—in the past. War and pestilence and floods, political strife and discord, have done much to retard our progress; but, thank God, at last a new era has dawned upon our State and the morning light of a bright future cheers our people. The war, with all its trials, tribulations and troubles, is now a sacred and hallowed memory. The floods have been stayed, the pestilence practically conquered, and the voice of a united people speaks: “Peace, be still!” unto the waters of the political deep.

We have a government stable, and pledged to the execution and enforcement of laws and founded upon respect and confidence of a loyal and patriotic

constituency, and enshrined in the affections of a noble and gallant people. Peace and harmony reign supreme within our borders, and the loyal citizenship welcomes and applauds a just and equitable administration of the law. Jealousies and rivalries have subsided, and a common pride in our State and in our institutions inspires the manhood of our land. I can truly say that progress is the watchword of Louisiana to-day. There are times when the approach of momentous epochs in the affairs of men and of States are heralded by infallible signs, and these signs are all around us to-day. We live and move on the threshold of mighty achievements and events. The restless, surging spirit of change and advancement is felt on every side. The spirit of progress, evolution and development moves on with resistless force. The whole South, rejoicing in a new-born freedom, is all aglow with fresh hopes, new activities and renewed energies, and Louisiana, inspired by the same ambition, is eager to lean forward as a generous rival of her Southern sisters. Blessed by a munificent Providence with a healthful climate and a generous soil; rich in the historic deeds of her gallant sons, and radiant with the virtues of her noble women, with open arms she extends a warm and cordial welcome to the worthy sons and daughters of every clime. To her hospitable borders and to her splendid domain she invites foreign capital, thus confidently pointing to her treasures of sea and of shore, of fields and forests, as a pledge and security for its investment.

LOUISIANA.

The State of Louisiana constitutes a portion of the southwestern part of the United States.

Its parallels of latitude are 20°, 50' N. and 33° N., with no defined south-latitudinal line, owing to its irregular Gulf border.

Its meridians of longitude are 80°, 41' W. and 90°, 10' W. from Greenwich.

Louisiana is bounded on the north by the States of Arkansas and Mississippi; east, by the State of Mississippi; south, by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the State of Texas.

Statistics taken from recent surveys and data, sum up for the State 45,966 square miles of land and 2328 square miles of land-locked bays, lagoons and rivers. According to the works of Prof. S. H. Lockett, the land is divided into the following grand divisions. Alluvial lands, sea or coast marsh, bluff lands, prairies, long leaf pines and hill lands and oak lands.

	Square Miles.	Square Miles.
Alluvial lands.....	15,446	9,885,440
Sea marsh.....	5,218	3,339,520
Bluff lands.....	650	461,000
Prairies.....	4,392	2,810,880
Long leaf pines and hills.....	10,640	6,813,440
Oak lands....	9,614	6,152,960
Total.....	45,966	29,418,240

The proportion between the alluvial-flat or lowlands and the hill or rolling lands is almost equal, there being 20,664 square miles of the alluvial and 20,260 square miles of the rolling hills and highlands—which, including the bluff lands, amounts to 20,910 square miles.

Louisiana has the greatest body of alluvial lands (detritus), existing anywhere in the world, exceeding that of the Amazon, of South America, the Congo, of Africa, or the Indus, of Asia.

Much of this division is free from the inundations of the Mississippi river; more than one-half of which is protected by levees and the area subject to overflow is about one-ninth of the State.

These lands are as rich as any in the world, and fields which have been cultivated for one hundred years, without fertilization, are still very productive and are apparently inexhaustible.

The coast or sea marsh is the only subdivision subject to tidal overflow from the waters of the Gulf and much of this can be reclaimed by the construction of canals, dykes and breakwaters. It is very rich in soil and highly productive in fertility, yielding as much as seventy-five bushels of rice per acre.

There is comparatively very little barren land in the State.

In richness of soil and value, the lands succeed each other in the following order:

	Acres.
The arable alluvial lands approximate	3,500,000
The bluff lands approximate.....	416,000
The prairies approximate.....	2,810,880
The good uplands approximate	5,250,000
The pine hills approximate.....	5,500,000
The pine flats approximate.....	2,216,400
The sea or coast marsh approximate	3,339,520
The wooded alluvial and swamp lands approximate	6,385,440
Total	29,418,240

The highlands, reaching down in spurs and termini of the Appalachian system, approach the Mississippi river, on its eastern banks at five points; the Tunica Hills, St. Francisville, Port Hudson, Scott's Bluffs and Baton Rouge.

The spur of the Ozark Range, on the westward, does not reach the margin of the Mississippi river, the nearest approach being the highlands of the wall-line on Sicily Island, in Catahoula parish.

The alluvial parishes are East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the

Baptist, St. Charles and Plaquemines, while many other parishes in the State contain alluvial lands along their river borders, together with other formations.

The bluff lands are located in Avoyelles, West Carroll, Richland, Catahoula, Rapides, St. Landry and Lafayette, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, Iberia, and five or six small islands in the sea marshes.

Dr. G. McD. Brumby, of richland parish, states that Mr. Ed. Wisner, formerly of the State of Michigan and now of Delhi, Richland parish, has accomplished a great deal for the Bayou Magon section of North Louisiana. He has succeeded in bringing in several hundred families from the State of Michigan into the parishes of Richland, Franklin and West Carroll. These people have bought their own homes and are improving them. They are the best of citizens, educated and very industrious. They get along on the best of terms with the people of that section and are perfectly satisfied with their new homes.

The prairie region embraces parts of the parishes of St. Landry, Acadia, St. Martin, Iberia, Cameron, Calcasieu and all of Lafayette.

Of this region Prof. S. H. Lockett says:

"The great prairies lie almost entirely west of Bayou Teche and south of Bayou Cocodrie, making up the old Opelousas and Attakapas countries. On the south they are limited by the impassable sea-marsh, into which they pass, often by imperceptible gradation. On the west, Calcasieu river and the Sabine form the boundary lines."

BAYOUS, COULEES AND FORESTS.

All of this extensive area, thus broadly defined, is not one unbroken, treeless expanse. Coulees and bayous course through it, generally in a north or south direction, on the borders of which grow fine forests of timber. From these principal belts of timber spurs run out into the open prairies like headlands into the sea, thus dividing the whole region into separate tracts, each having its own name. Faquetatique, Mamou, Calcasieu, Sabine, Vermilion, Mermentau, Plaquemine, Opelousas and

Grand Prairies are the largest. There are many others with local names.

The surface of the prairies, though generally level, is yet perfectly so.

PRAIRIE BILLOWS, COVES AND HARBORS.

The prairie is gently rolling, like the billows of a deep sea. In fact, one cannot ride through the prairies without having their striking resemblance to large bodies of water constantly recurring to his mind. The grass which grows upon the surface, waving in the wind, looks like ripples upon the bosom of the ocean; the dark blue borders of the woods are like distant shores, the projecting spurs like capes and promontories; the "coves" like bays and gulfs, and the occasional clumps of detached trees like islands in the sea.

SOIL OF THE PRAIRIES.

The soil of the prairies is either of a grayish-yellow, or a cold gray color, but is much better than is generally supposed, and improves wonderfully under proper cultivation. The sub-soil is a good tenacious clay. The eastern part of the prairies has a better soil than that farther west. Yet even the latter amply repays the laborer for his toil. By manuring, tramping, draining and deep plowing, the prairie soil gets better every year it is cultivated. Cotton, cane and rice may be raised with profit, and an excellent quality of tobacco. Hay, in any desired quantity, can be made by enclosing parts of the prairie and mowing the grass when fresh and juicy, or by sowing cultivated grasses.

CLIMATE OF THE PRAIRIES—HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

The climate of the prairies is admirable; breezy and cool in the summer, mild in the winter, dry and healthy at all times; the Creole inhabitants are proverbially long-lived.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune, after visiting this section of the State, says:

"If, by some Supreme effort of nature, Western Louisiana, with its soil, climate and production could be taken up and transported North, to the

latitude of Illinois and Indiana, and there set down in the pathway of Eastern travel, it would create a commotion that would throw the discovery of gold in California in the shade at the time of the greatest excitement. The people would rush to it in countless thousands. Every man would be intent on securing a few acres of these wonderfully productive and profitable sugar planes. These Teche lands, if in Illinois, would bring from three to five hundred dollars per acre."

Thousands of immigrants have come to Louisiana within the past few years, and they are, without exception, well pleased with their choice.

The State is not subject to northerners in winter, drought in summer, nor the devastating grasshopper, potato bugs and chintz bugs.

There is plenty of timber, near at hand, for fencing, building and firewood and the number of navigable streams and railroads reduce the costs of transportation of produce to market.

Stock require but little or no shelter and will thrive on the wild range of natural grasses, giving a greater and more regular increase than in colder climates.

EXTRACTS

FROM

PRODUCTS, ATTRACTIONS AND RESOURCES. OF LOUISIANA.

SEA-MARSH.

A large part of the parishes of Cameron, Vermilion, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Jefferson, Plaquemines, Iberia and St. Bernard is composed of sea-marsh; but the land bordering the bayous is the richest alluvial. The products are sugar, rice, vegetables, tropical fruits and fish and game. A part of the surface of Vermilion, Cameron and Iberia parishes, is prairie.

The "Coast Marsh" is, at present, almost out of consideration for the agriculturist or capitalist.

Prof. Lockett thus describes it on the topographical map in question:

"Subject to tidal overflow; not passable. Intersected by bayous, lakes and trembling prairies, with islands of live oaks, covered with tall, rank grass. Products: Fish, game, rice, oranges, bananas, figs on islands. Area, 5,200 square miles. Salt water surface, about 2,000 square miles."

This area is out of consideration for the agriculturist, because not reclaimed; out of consideration for the capitalist (meaning thereby the speculator), because a great deal has been purchased, at least, in its western area. Mr. J. B. Watkins, of Lake Charles, La. (headquarters), though living in Kansas, purchased, at a stroke, over one million acres of it. We understand his purchase to include about all the "Coast Marsh" in Vermilion parish, and in Cameron, to Lake Calcasieu, further west. West of that lake, a few gentlemen residing west of Lake Charles, own much, if not all the balance, of this "Coast Marsh," in the southwestern corner of Louisiana, clear, or near Sabine Pass.

On the eastern part of this body of land, a large tract is owned by a company having its domicile in New Orleans.

Between New Orleans and Mobile ("along the coast"), clubs of sportsmen of the former city, own more or less, and have club-houses there where they shoot and fish. This "Coast Marsh" is one of the finest winter cattle ranges on the continent. The soil is incredibly rich, made so by its many factors of fertility, such as marine shells, dead fish, salt from overflows of the Gulf of Mexico, the humus from the rank, decayed grass of unnumbered ages, and by the *excreta* of countless aquatic fowl that have been its resort for centuries. This last element of fertility puts the soil in the category of a quality like the guano of the Lobos Islands of Peru. By burning this tall grass after it has been frost-struck, room is given for the young grass to grow, which it does all winter.

Besides the tall, rank grass, there is other food which the cattle is fond of—flag, water parsely, etc. Some day this front of the sea-marsh will be valuable as grounds for oyster-planting, fish-taking, terrapin-nurseries, etc. In Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, oyster beds are very valuable. From them is furnished work for a thousand or more vessels ("oyster boats," in the parlance of the oystermen), and thousands of employes (of both sexes) find employment in "shucking" and packing this choice shell fish; and even towns are built away out into the shallow sounds, in some localities, with oyster shells as foundations. The shores of our Gulf are just beginning to feel the impulse of oyster and shrimp-canning, and scores of these canneries will spring into existence in the near future. Then the localities, where the finest oysters can be raised or "grown," will be very valuable, and water-fronts will be in demand. Then, too, fish-packing, "fish-guano" factories, fish-oil establishments, etc., will some day be great industries; and good seining grounds accessible must be had. It is not generally known that we have in the Gulf of Mexico the genuine "Diamond-back" of the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. Retail, these

terrapias sell, by the dozen ("counts"), for from ten to fifteen dollars, and larger ones as high as thirty dollars, in winter, per dozen. Every habitue of those renowned *restauranteurs*, Welcker, of Washington, D. C., and Delmonico, of New York, known what a plate of "Diamond-back" is, and also what a plate *costs*!! So far as we know, there are only two terrapin farms in the United States—that is for this species—one on the eastern shore of Maryland, and the other on Mobile bay (in Alabama). The shallow bays, inlets, etc., afford most admirable chances for raising this crustacean along our Gulf front. It is a matter of course that, by twenty-five years from now, will be started two or three cities between New Orleans and Galveston. In all human probability, one of them will be on Vermilion bay. Deep water can be had there. It can be made a superb harbor. No reason why it should not be made a great winter city. There, will be prodigious canneries of fish, crab, shrimp, oysters, etc., and cognate industries or those dependent. At points on the Gulf coast, between the southwest pass of the Mississippi river and Sabine Pass, there is a superb surf; and summer cities will surely spring up, resorted to by parties who seek bathing, sea breeze, fishing, shooting, sailing, etc. At this date, a large hotel is being built at Grand Isle, as a summer hotel for those who seek the above-mentioned attractions. And a railroad is projected to that point, to accommodate travel there. It has been long noted for its superb surf.

We ought not to fail to say a few words about the splendid shooting in the "Coast Marsh" area. There, are more or less deer, duck, wild geese, and brant swarm there in myriads, in winter. The locality is one of the great winter *habitats* of the migratory fowls above named, that, forsaking the frozen regions of the West at that season, seek the locality in question. No adequate idea can be conveyed of the teeming millions of these aquatic fowl that darken the air in flight, and fairly cover the waters of this coast marsh. But wild duck are found, both summer and winter there and elsewhere in the State. Their flesh is delicious, and many "pot-hunters" earn a livelihood in

killing them. And in speaking of game, it ought to be said that no State in the Union at all compares with Louisiana in abundance and variety. Deer, wild turkey, woodcock, jack-snipe, wild duck and geese are plentiful. In localities, wolves and black bear are numerous. Quail, rabbits and squirrels are abundant almost everywhere, a little away from thick settlement. Prairie chickens are in goodly numbers on the southwestern prairies. Papabotes (plovers, two species), swarm in early spring and August there, and they are far superior in quality to the jack-snipe. Wild cats are easily found. Opossums and coons are almost a staple food for the colored people, in wooded areas, in winter. Robins are in great numbers in spring, and doves and wild pigeons are in strong force. Many people trap; and otters and minks are to be found on almost all streams where population has not cleared them out.

THE GOOD UPLANDS

are found in the parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, Bossier, Webster, Red River, Claiborne, Bienville, Union, Jackson, Ouachita, Morehouse and parts of Caldwell, East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana. These lands are from three to five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil is gray or yellow sandy loam, and very fertile. It is easily washed, unless cultivated by horizontal plowing. The sub-soil is a sandy clay, and retains fertilizers well. An oval-shaped area of the "Good Uplands" comes down from Northeast Ouachita, well down to its south boundary, on the east side of the parish. This protrusion of hill lands separates the common bottom prevailing in the south of the parish, and divides the streams for all the balance of the parish. Going north, we find a long, narrow belt on the east side of the ridge of "Good Uplands," which is the bottom of the Lafourche.

THE RED LANDS

of Claiborne, Sabine, Union, Jackson and Webster parishes, come under this head. These lands are on high ridges, but more

tenacious and are not easily washed. They are very fine cotton and corn lands, but are especially adapted to small grain. The natural forest growth of these lands are oaks of different varieties, dogwood, beech, sassafras, gum, ash, maple, short-leaf pine, and many bushes and grapevines. The parishes named under this head, all have alluvial lands bordering the streams which intersect them, but these are not extensive in Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson and Sabine. The lands lying on the Red River, in the parishes of Bossier, Caddo, De Soto and Red River, and those lying on the Ouachita in the parishes of Caldwell, Morehouse and Ouachita are said to be the finest cotton lands in the world. There are also large tracts of long-leaf pine lands in Bienville, Caldwell, Jackson, Ouachita and Sabine, which are inferior in fertility.

THE PRODUCTS

of the good uplands are cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, tobacco, oats, wheat and sugar for home consumption. Small grains do well, especially in the famous "red lands." Peaches, plums; pears, apples, melons and grapes flourish. In Claiborne there are many fine vineyards, and wine of a superior quality is made.

The good uplands, with ordinary cultivation, will produce three-fourths of a bale of cotton, twenty-five to thirty bushels of corn, thirty-five to forty-five bushels of rice, two hundred to three hundred bushels of potatoes, or three-fourths of a hogshead of sugar. With fertilizers and good cultivation these figures may be doubled.

THE PINE HILLS.

The pine hills are embraced in the parishes of Caldwell, Calcasieu, Catahoula, Grant, Jackson, Livingston, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Vernon, Washington and Winn.

All these parishes have a variety of good soil and timber.

Natchitoches parish has some of the best alluvial land in the State.

Grant parish has alluvial land on Red River.

Catahoula parish embraces Sicily Island, a most beautiful and fertile table land, on which is Lake Lovelace, a beautiful lake, containing the finest of white perch.

A large portion of Calcasieu and St. Landry parishes are prairie.

The people of all these parishes are the best of citizens and are independent and industrious. There are fine clear streams of the best water running through each of them, which contain fine fish, such as trout, bar-fish and bass. These parishes contain extensive pine forests. The timber is increasing in value, not alone for the tar, pitch and turpentine, which is produced in great quantities. A great many fine cattle are raised, at no expense on the common grasses.

THE PINE FLATS

cover nearly one-half of the parishes of St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Livingston and Calcasieu. The forest growth is magnificent long-leaf pine—the yellow pitch pine of commerce; and a fine growth of cypress timber borders the streams. The pine flats afford illimitable fields to the lumberman, and charcoal burners do a flourishing trade with New Orleans, where they ship charcoal on luggers and receive from twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel therefor. The manufacture of tar, pitch and turpentine is carried on to a limited extent, and all of these industries offer large and speedy returns to the investment of capital.

The soil of the pine flats is thin and sandy; in comparison with the soil of other parts of the State, it is called poor, yet it will yield a fair return for labor bestowed. This region has little undergrowth, but is covered with coarse grass, which affords good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The products are sugar cane, corn, potatoes, rice, tobacco, vegetables, melons, fruits and grapes.

The facilities for transportation, not only within the State, but for exporting are equal to those of any country in the world.

ACADIA PARISH.

Acadia parish is situated in the southwestern part of the State and contains 394,240 acres of land.

The formation is prairie; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by Bayou Nezpique on the west and Queu de Tortue on the south, and through its central portions by Bayous Cannes and Plaquemines Brulee.

Water is plentiful and good throughout the parish.

The Southern Pacific railroad passes through the southern sections; Crowley, situated on this line, is the parish seat.

Rice and sugar are the principal crop productions; corn, cotton, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, tobacco and varieties are also produced.

The fruits are the orange, grape, prune, pear, peach, plum and pomegranate. The smaller varieties are also profitably grown.

Timber is found along the bayous and coulees, suitable for building and fencing, embracing the varieties of oak, cypress, cottonwood, elm, gum, ash, sugar-wood, sycamore, pecan, persimmon and willow.

The raising of live stock is a profitable industry and sheep, cattle, horses and hogs thrive and increase remarkably well here; many of the farmers being largely interested in wool growing.

Game are found, such as rice-birds, partridges, plovers, becasin and jack-snipe.

Very little public land remains in the parish. Private land is worth from \$5.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

ASCENSION PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river, which flows through its southwestern portion.

It contains 238,720 acres of land, the formation of which is about equally divided, between alluvial land and wooded swamp; the soil being exceedingly rich and highly productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi and Amite rivers and Bayous Manchac and Les Acadiens and their branches.

The Mississippi Valley railroad (belonging to the Illinois Central System) traverses the parish along the eastern coast of the Mississippi river, and the Texas Pacific railroad along the western coast.

Donaldsonville, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and on the line of the Texas Pacific railway, is the parish seat.

Cistern water is generally used.

Sugar is the main crop of the parish; rice, corn, bay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco and garden truck are produced.

Fruits are the orange, fig, pomegranate, plum, guava, pear, peach, grape and prune.

Cattle and hogs are raised to some extent, and some few sheep and horses.

Game is found, such as bear, deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, mink, becasin, snipe, partridges, wild ducks and wild geese.

Fish are plentiful in the streams and lakes; black bass, trout, and the common varieties.

There are large areas of splendid cypress timber, and ash, oak, pecan; willow, cottonwood, persimmon and magnolia abound.

The parish contains 60,000 acres of United States Government land and a large amount of State public lands.

Private land is worth from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

ASSUMPTION PARISH.

The parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 227,200 acres of land.

The formation is composed of alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil rich and highly productive.

It is drained by Bayous Lafourche, Grant and Vincent and Grand River and Grand Lake.

The Southern Pacific railroad runs through its extreme southern sections.

Napoleonville, situated on Bayou Lafourche, is the parish seat.

Drinking water is good.

Sugar is the chief crop, and rice, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, tobacco, and the garden varieties are produced.

The fruits are the orange, fig, pear, plum, peach, persimmon, pomegranate, guava and grape.

The timber is chiefly cypress, oak, gum and persimmon, with some cottonwood, willow, pecan and sycamore.

Some live stock are raised, mostly cattle and hogs.

There is such game as partridges, rice-birds, plovers, snipe and becasin, coons, opossums, mink and squirrels; also, in season, wild ducks, wild geese and woodcock.

The bayous and lakes furnish varieties of fish, among them trout and black bass.

There is very little United States Government land in the parish, but some amount of State public land for homestead entry or sale.

Private land is worth from \$10.00 to \$60.00 per acre.

AVOYELLES PARISH.

Avoyelles parish is situated near the central part of the State and contains 539,520 acres of land.

The formation is of several varieties; alluvial land, prairie, bluff land and wooded swamp, the latter predominating. The soil is fertile and productive. It is drained by the Red, Saline and Atchafalaya rivers and Bayous Long, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, De Glaise and Rouge.

Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The Texas Pacific railroad passes through its southwestern section.

Marksville is the parish seat.

The products are chiefly cotton and corn; sugar cane, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and garden varieties are also produced.

The fruits succeed well here, such as peaches, pears, apples, figs, plums, quinces, grapes, pomegranates, persimmons, and the smaller kinds.

The live stock industry is profitable and cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules are raised in abundance.

Game is plentiful, such as bear, deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits and wild turkeys, partridges, rice-birds, robins, snipe, woodcock, wild ducks, wild geese, pheasants and plovers.

Fish of excellent quality and large quantities abound in the lakes and streams.

The timber of this parish is very extensive, comprising oak, ash, cypress, gum, elm, cottonwood, poplar, pine, locust, beech, maple, hickory, holly, magnolia, walnut, hackberry, sycamore, persimmon and willow.

There are 2280 acres of United States Government land and some quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and contains 272,000 acres of land.

It is composed of bluff land, good uplands, wooded swamp alluvial land and a small area—the plains—of prairie formation.

It is drained by the Amite river on its eastern and by the Mississippi river on its western borders. The Comite river and Bayous Baton Rouge, Montecino, Cypress, Clay-Gut, Ward, Fontaine and Manchac drain its other sections.

The water throughout the parish is plentiful and of good quality.

The city of Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, is the parish seat.

The crop productions are cotton, sugar, rice, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum, and all varieties of garden truck.

The fruits are pears, peaches, grapes, apples, plums, figs, prunes, pomegranates, persimmons, and the smaller varieties.

Live stock raising is extensively engaged in and cattle, hogs, horses and mules, all thrive well in this section.

Game and fish abound in the eastern and southern portions of the parish and here are found deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, becasin, snipe, rice-birds and woodcock.

There are 3360 acres of United States Government land and some State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

This parish is situated in the south-central part of the State and lies west of the Mississippi river.

It is the smallest parish, except Orleans, in the State and contains 134,400 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp, very fertile and productive.

The Mississippi river drains the eastern borders and Bayous Grosse Tete, Poydras, and Stumpy bayou the other sections.

Drinking water is good.

The Texas Pacific railroad passes through the southern part of the parish and has a branch road leading from Baton Rouge Junction to the city of Baton Rouge, including ferriage there. Another short line extends from Port Allen to Rosedale on Bayou Grosse Tete.

Port Allen, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, is the Parish seat.

The timber consists of oak, cypress, pecan, persimmon, gum, poplar, cottonwood, hackberry and willow.

The general crop of the parish is sugar; rice, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, cotton and the garden varieties are produced.

Fruits are pears, peaches, plums, apples, figs and grapes.

Some live stock are raised, such as cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

Game and fish abound; deer, squirrels, coons, opossums, wild turkeys, wild geese and ducks, becasin, jack-snipe, partridges, rice-birds and robins are found.

There is very little public land in the parish, either State or United States Government land.

Private lands are worth from \$2.50 to \$30.00 per acre.

BIENVILLE PARISH.

Bienville parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 547,840 acres of land.

Its formation is good upland, the soil being fertile and productive.

It is drained by Lake Bisteneau on the west and by Bayous Blacklake, Saline, and the headwaters of Dugdemona river in other sections.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad passes through the northern portion of the parish, with a branch road running southward from Gibsland Station to the town of Bienville.

Water is abundant and fairly good.

New Arcadia, situated on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad and in its northeasterly portion, is the parish seat.

Timber is very plentiful and consists of oak, pine, beech, gum, elm, poplar, hickory, ash, locust, maple, walnut, sassafras, sycamore, mulberry, holly, cottonwood and willow.

Cotton is the principal crop produced; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum and garden crops are also raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, quinces, figs and grapes.

In live stock, cattle, hogs, horses and sheep all thrive well here.

Game is plentiful, and deer, coons, opossums, foxes, beavers, mink, squirrels, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, woodcocks and robins are found.

The lakes and streams abound with fish, and trout, bar-fish and bass are found.

There are deposits of salt, potters' clay, fire-clay, marl, green sand, lignite and gypsum found in the parish.

There are 36,380 acres of United States Government land and as much or more State public land within the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre.

BOSSIER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 494,720 acres of land.

The land is good upland and alluvial in formation, and is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by Bodcau Bayou, Bodcau Lake, Red River and numerous small streams.

The water is plentiful and generally of good quality.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad traverses the south-central parts of the parish and the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railroad its northwestern section.

Bellevue, situated near Lake Bodcau is the parish seat.

The timber is oak, pine, ash, cypress, persimmon, gum, beech, elm, holly, hickory, sycamore, poplar and cotton wood.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, and the garden varieties all do well.

The fruits are apples, pears, peaches plums, quinces, grapes and figs.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised and thrive well.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe and woodcock.

Fish of good quality are found in the lakes and streams, among them bar-fish, trout and bass.

There are deposits of salt, fire-clay, potters'-clay, marl and green sand.

There are 30,260 acres of United States Government land and a large amount of State public land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

CADDO PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern corner of the State and contains 545,280 acres of land.

It is of good upland and alluvial formation, with soil fertile and productive.

Red River drains the eastern borders and Black, Clear, Caddo, Soda and Cross lakes and a number of small streams drain the other sections.

The Texas Pacific and the Shreveport and Houston railroads pass through the parish.

Shreveport, situated on the western bank of Red River, is the parish seat. It is the second largest city in the State.

Water is plentiful and good.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, elm, beech, hickory, cottonwood, willow, poplar, sycamore and locust.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, persimmons, quinces, grapes; pomegranates and figs, while the smaller varieties do well.

The crop productions are diversified, with cotton in the lead; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum, sugar cane, and the garden varieties all produce excellent crops.

Live stock thrive and cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised. There are some fine grades of stock to be found here.

Game is abundant and fishing very good in the lakes and streams, which furnish bass, bar-fish, trout and white perch to the table.

There are 66,051 acres of United States Government land and a large amount of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands range from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

CALCASIEU PARISH.

This parish is the largest in area in the State and contains 2,091,520 acres of land.

Its formation embraces prairie, pine hill, pine flat, coast-marsh and a little alluvial and wooded swamp lands.

It is drained by Bayous Nezpique and the Sabine, Mermentau, and the Calcasieu river with its many tributary streams.

Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The Southern Pacific and the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf railroads traverse the parish.

Lake Charles, situated on Lake Charles, is the parish seat.

The crop productions are principally rice and sugar; corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, hay, oats, and garden crops are also raised.

The fruits are, the orange, grape, peach, pear, plum, guava, pomegranate, prune and fig.

The timber is pine, oak, gum, elm, sugarwood, cottonwood, willow, locust and persimmon.

Live stock raising is a profitable industry and sheep, cattle, hogs and horses are extensively raised.

Game is found, such as deer, foxes, coons, rabbits, squirrels, snipe, becasin, partridges, rice-birds, plovers, robins, wild ducks and geese, woodcock and pheasants.

Fishing is good in the streams and lakes; bass, trout and carp are found.

There are 95,600 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish:

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Large deposits of sulphur are found and petroleum and gypsum exist.

CALDWELL PARISH.

This parish is situated in the north-central part of the State and contains 348,800 acres of land.

Its formation is alluvial, pine hills and good uplands.

Its physical outlines or topographic features are very rugged and broken in the upland portions of the parish, but the soil is fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Ouachita and Little Rivers and Bayous Castor and Lafourche.

The Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroad runs through the parish.

Columbia, situated on the Ouachita river is the parish seat.

Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The timber consists of pine, oak, ash, beech, hickory, cottonwood, gum, elm, poplar, magnolia, locust, holly, maple, walnut, persimmon and willow.

The principal crop is cotton; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, tobacco and garden products are raised.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, grapes and quinces. The soil and formation present an inviting field for horticulture.

Live stock are raised, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Game abound, such as deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, partridges, rice-birds, robins, wild ducks and geese and woodcock.

Fish are plentiful in the streams and bayous, where bass, bar-fish and trout are found.

There are deposits of chalk, kaolin, fire-clay, potters'-clay, iron and marls in the parish.

There are 48,480 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre.

CAMERON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southwestern corner of the State.

It contains 998,400 acres of land.

The formation is largely coast marsh, with some prairie and alluvial land, the soil being extremely rich and highly productive.

It is drained in part by the Mermentau, Calcasieu and Sabine rivers.

Lakes Sabine, Grand and Calcasieu lie within its confines.

The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf railroad passes through the parish.

Watkins (formerly Cameron), situated at the mouth of Calcasieu Pass, is the parish seat.

Cistern water is chiefly used.

The timber is cypress, oak and willow.

The fruits are, the orange, lemon, olive, fig, grape, banana, guava, prunes, plums and mandarins.

The crop productions are rice and sugar, while garden truck succeeds well.

Game, such as wild ducks and geese, becasin, jack-snipe, papabotes and rice-birds are abundant.

Fishing is extensive and excellent; sheepshead, red-fish, pompano, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, carp, shrimp and crabs abound, and the oyster and diamond-back terrapin exist in extensive quantities.

There are only 1000 acres of United States Government land, but a large area of State public lands in the parish.

Improved private lands are high-priced and difficult to purchase. Some private lands can be bought.

EAST CARROLL PARISH.

East Carroll parish is situated in the upper northeastern corner of the State and contains 256,000 acres of land.

Its formation is alluvial land with some wooded swamp lands. Soil, very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi river along the eastern and Bayou Maçon on its western borders, while the Tensas river and its branches drain the central portions.

Lake Providence, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish seat.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

The timber is oak, cypress, gum, elm, hackberry, willow, cottonwood, pecan, hickory, locust and persimmon.

Cotton is the chief crop product, while corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and garden varieties are raised.

The fruits are, peaches, pears, prunes, apples, figs, grapes and pomegranates.

Game abounds, such as, deer, squirrel, rabbits, coons, opossums, otter, mink, wild turkeys, partridges, rice-birds, robins, wild ducks and geese and woodcock.

Fishing in the streams is good and white perch, trout and bass are found.

The live stock industry engaged in embraces cattle and hogs.

There is very little United States Government land in this parish (about 320 acres), but a quantity of State public lands.

Private land is worth from \$3.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

WEST CARROLL PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 243,200 acres of land.

It is of bluff formation chiefly, with some wooded swamp and alluvial land, the soil of which is rich and productive.

It is drained by Bayou Magon on the eastern and Bœuf river on its western borders.

Floyd, situated on Bayou Magon, is the parish seat.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, beans and the garden varieties are raised.

The timber varieties are oak, cypress, ash, beech, elm, gum, cottonwood, pecan, locust, hickory, magnolia, holly, mulberry and persimmon.

Live stock, such as cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game abound, among which are deer, squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, robins and woodcock.

Fishing is good in the streams, and bass, bar-fish, white perch and trout are found.

There are 1250 acres of United States Government and some State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

CATAHOULA PARISH.

This parish is situated near the central part of the State and contains 864,000 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, wooded swamp, alluvial land, good upland and bluff land; the alluvial lands being very rich and productive and the good uplands and bluff lands being of a superior quality and very fertile.

The parish is drained by the Ouachita, Tensas, Black and Little rivers, Bayous Louis, Saline and Castor and Gastons, Fords, Brushley, Hemp Hill and Funny Louis creeks.

The New Orleans and Northwestern railroad passes through the eastern portion of the parish, and the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroad through its northwestern corner.

Harrisonburg, situated on the Ouachita river, is the parish seat.

The water throughout the parish is abundant and generally of good quality. There are valuable mineral waters at the White Sulphur Springs, the Castor Springs, Gaston's Creek, Harrisonburg and other points, of very superior qualities.

There are immense deposits of chalk, kaolin, bauxite, gypsum, limestone, grindstone, Ouachita hone-stone, flint-stone, and beds of Fuller's earth, fire-clay, potters'-clay, lignite, sulphur, marl, green sand, talc lead and iron.

The timber is very extensive and various, with pine in the lead; the other varieties being oak, cypress, ash, cottonwood, willow, gum, elm, hickory, pecan, locust, mulberry, sassafras, maple, walnut, poplar, sycamore, holly, beech, magnolia and persimmon.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, figs and quinces.

The wild May-haw grows abundantly throughout the western portions of the parish and this fruit has no superior, and, in fact, no equal for jellying purposes, having a peculiar and delicate flavor possessed by no other fruit. A factory for preserving this fruit (which is allowed to waste and rot), in the forms of jellies, would be a very paying investment.

The highlands or Sicily Island are of a superior quality and fertility of soil, well adapted to horticulture and vine culture.

The chief crop product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum and sugar cane yield abundantly.

The live stock are hogs, sheep and horses; a large industry being developed in raising hogs for shipment.

Game are found, such as deer, bear, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, robins, rice-birds and woodcock.

Fish are plentiful in the creeks, bayous and lakes, among them are found trout, bass, bar-fish and white perch.

There are 97,000 acres of United States Government land in the parish and a large quantity of State public lands. Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

CLAIBORNE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 497,920 acres of land.

The formation is good uplands, the soil being fertile and productive.

It is drained by the headwaters of Bayou D'Arbonne and numerous small streams.

Homer, situated neat the center, is the parish seat.

There is a line of railroad connecting this town with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad at Gibbsland Station.

Water is plentiful and of excellent quality.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, hemp, wheat, buckwheat and sorghum all yield good crops.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, pomegranates and grapes.

The timber is oak, pine, poplar, hickory, beech, holly, elm, walnut, maple and locust.

Live stock raised here are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game are found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock and robins.

The streams are mostly small, but fine varieties of fish are found in their waters, among them trout, bar-fish, perch and blue and spotted cat.

Deposits of marl, green sand, potters' clay, fire clay, iron and lignite are found.

There are 8500 acres of United States' Government land and some State lands within the confines of the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

CONCORDIA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the east-central part of the State and contains 425,600 acres of land.

Its formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil highly fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi, Tensas, Black and Red rivers.

Drinking water is good.

Vidalia, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish seat.

The New Orleans and Northwestern railroad runs through the northeastern part of the parish and there is also a line extending from Concordia Station to Trinity, on the Tensas river.

The timber is oak, cypress, pecan, ash, gum, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, persimmon and willow.

The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum, sugar cane and tobacco are raised.

Live stock raised are chiefly cattle.

The fruits are pears, peaches, grapes, figs, apples and plums.

Game abound, such as deer, bear, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges and woodcocks; also, rice-birds.

Fish are plentiful in the lakes and rivers, among which are bass, blue cat, white perch and pike.

There is no United States Government land in the parish, but a good quantity of State public lands.

Private lands are worth from \$3.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

DE SOTO PARISH.

The parish of De Soto is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 547,840 acres of land.

The formation is chiefly good uplands, with a little alluvial land along the Sabine river and Bayou Pierre. It is drained by these two streams and their numerous small affluents.

The soil is of good quality, fertile, and productive.

The Texas Pacific railroad and the Shreveport and Houston railroad extend through the parish.

Mansfield, situated near the center, is the parish seat.

A short tap line connects the town with the Texas Pacific railroad at Mansfield Station.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum and tobacco all thrive well.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, figs, pomegranates, quinces and grapes.

The timber is chiefly pine; oak, poplar, beech, holly, gum, magnolia, elm, maple, locust, mulberry, hickory and some walnut are found.

Game, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcock and rice-birds are found.

Fish of various kinds abound in the streams and lakes.

Live stock are cattle, hogs, sheep and some horses.

Deposits of lignite, potters'-clay, fire-clay, kaolin, iron, marl and green sand are found.

There are 30,656 acres of United States Government and some State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$8.00 per acre.

EAST FELICIANA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 298,240 acres of land.

The formation is good upland, bluff land and pine hills; the soil being very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Comite and Amite rivers, Pretty creek, Redwood, Thompson's, Beaver, Sandy and Black creeks.

The Mississippi Valley railroad extends through the parish, having branch lines from Slaughter Station to Woodville, Miss., and from Ethel Station to Clinton, the parish seat.

Water throughout the parish is abundant and of excellent quality.

The chief crop product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, tobacco and the garden varieties thrive exceedingly well.

The fruits are apples, pears, peaches, figs, plums, quinces, pomegranates, grapes and the smaller varieties.

Game is plentiful, such as coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, partridges, jack snipe, robins and rice-birds.

Fish, of good quality, abound in the streams; trout, bass, bar-fish, perch and blue and speckled cat are found.

The live stock industry is successfully conducted and numbers of fine, blooded cattle and horses are bred, while sheep and hogs thrive remarkably well.

The timber is oak, beech, pine, gum, elm, poplar, hickory, magnolia, holly, cottonwood, willow, cypress, walnut and sycamore.

There are 3756 acres of United States Government land some little State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 246,400 acres of land.

The formation is bluff and alluvial land, with some wooded swamp.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Bayous Tunica and Sara and Thompson's creek.

A branch line of the Mississippi Valley railroad, from Slaughter Station to Woodville, Miss., extends through the parish.

St. Francisville, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish seat.

The water throughout the parish is abundant and of good quality.

The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane and tobacco are raised.

The timber is cypress, cottonwood, willow, oak, pine, beech, gum, elm, magnolia, holly, hackberry, hickory, poplar, sycamore, walnut and persimmon.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, prunes, pomegranates, figs, quinces and grapes.

Live stock thrive remarkably well and this parish has long been noted for its superior breeds of blooded cattle. Hogs, sheep and horses do well here.

Game abound, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe, rice-birds and woodcock.

Excellent varieties of fish are taken from the lakes, bayous and creeks, among which are trout, bass, white perch and bar-fish.

The Tunica hills are most suitable for grape culture and horticulture, the soil being a rich marl-loam.

There are 800 acres of United States Government land and some State lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

FRANKLIN PARISH.

Franklin parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 392,960 acres of land.

The formation is chiefly bluff land, with some alluvial land, wooded swamp and a little of prairie. The soil is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by Bœuf river, Bayou Maçon, Turkey and Deer creek and Turkey lake.

The New Orleans and Northwestern railroad passes through the parish.

Winnsborough, situated on Turkey creek, is the parish seat.

Water is plentiful and fairly good.

Cotton is the chief crop for export; corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and sorghum are produced.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, grapes, figs and pomegranates.

The timber is oak, pine, gum, elm, beech, holly, magnolia, hickory, poplar, cottonwood, willow, mulberry, maple and walnut.

The live stock are cattle, hogs, sheep and some horses.

Game abound, such as deer, bear, foxes, coons, opossums, beavers, mink, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe, woodcock, robins and rice-birds.

Varieties of fish abound in the streams and lakes, among which are trout, bass, white perch and pike.

There are 2207 acres of United States Government land and a large quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

GRANT PARISH.

This parish is situated near the center of the State and contains 407,040 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, with some alluvial land. It is drained by Red and Little rivers, Bayou Jatt, the Rigolet De Bon Dieu and smaller streams.

The Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroad passes through the eastern portions of the parish.

Colfax, situated on Red river, is the parish seat.

Water is plentiful and fairly good.

The chief crop product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, tobacco and beans are raised.

The fruits are peaches, plums, apples, pears, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces.

The timber is pine, oak, gum, cottonwood, willow, elm, hickory and sycamore, with some magnolia and poplar.

Live stock are raised, such as cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game is found, consisting of deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, partridges, rice-birds and robins.

Fish are found in the streams and lakes, the choice varieties of which are trout, bass, pike and white perch.

Deposits of marble, limestone, kaolin, marl, lignite, fire-clay, potters'-clay, iron and gypsum exist.

There are 59,300 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

IBERIA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 426,880 acres.

The formation is prairie, coast marsh, alluvial land, wooded swamp and bluff land; the soil being very rich and highly productive.

It is drained by Bayous Teche, Petit Anse and Coulee du Portage.

The Southern Pacific railroad, with branch lines, extends through the parish.

New Iberia, situated on Bayou Teche, is the parish seat.

Water is good, rain water being chiefly used.

The general crop production is sugar; rice, corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden varieties are all grown extensively and are very profitable.

The fruits are the orange, lemon, mandarin, fig, pomegranate, guava, olive, plum, olive, pear, grape, banana, peach and prune.

The timber is composed of cypress, oak, gum, elm, cotton-wood, willow, sugar-wood and sycamore.

Live stock raised are horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Game exists, such as deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcocks, papabots, becasin, partridges, rice-birds, snipe and pheasants.

Fish abound in the streams, lakes and inlets, among which are red-fish, pompano, salt water trout, crabs, trout, bass and tracalae; oysters and terrapin are found in the brackish waters of the coast marsh.

There are 2160 acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$8.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

IBERVILLE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the south-central part of the State and contains 413,440 acres of land.

The formation is wooded swamp and alluvial land, the soil of which is extremely rich and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi river—which passes through the eastern portion of the parish—and by Grand river, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Maringouin, Grosse Tete, Manchac and numerous other streams.

The Texas Pacific railroad passes through the parish on the western coast of the Mississippi river and the Mississippi Valley railroad through the eastern portion.

Plaquemine, situated on the western bank of the Mississippi, is the parish seat.

Water is plentiful and good; rain water being chiefly used.

Sugar is the chief crop production, and corn, hay, oats, rice,

beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, and the garden varieties are extensively raised.

The fruits are pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, mandarin, plums, prunes and grapes.

Live stock are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

The game found are deer, bear, coons, opossums, mink, squirrels, rabbits, wild ducks and geese, snipe, becasin, partridges and rice-birds.

Fish are found in the streams, such as bass, pike, white perch and common varieties.

There is some State public land in this parish.

Private lands are worth from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

JACKSON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the north-central part of the State and contains 369,280 acres of land.

The formation is good upland and pine hills; soil generally good and fertile.

It is drained by the tributaries of Dugdeмона river and Bayou Castor.

Water is abundant and good.

Vernon, situated in the northern part of the parish, is the parish seat.

Cotton is the chief crop produced for export; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, and beans are also raised.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, quinces, plums, pomegranates and grapes.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, wild turkeys, partridges and woodcock.

Fish of good quality, of the smaller varieties are found in streams.

The timber consists of pine, oak, beech, hickory, walnut, elm and maple.

There are 18,120 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

JEFFERSON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river, which passes its northern portion.

It contains 385,920 acres, the formation being composed largely of coast marsh, while it has a creditable area of alluvial land and some wooded swamp.

The soil is exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Lake Pontchartrain and Bayous Barataria, Rigolet, Des Familles or Dauphine, St. Dennis, Dupont and Grand bayou.

The Texas Pacific, Southern Pacific, Gulf and Grand Isle, Illinois Central and Mississippi Valley railroads pass through the parish.

Gretna, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish seat.

Water is good, rain water being chiefly used.

Sugar is the principal crop produced, although rice, jute, corn, Irish potatoes and garden truck of all kinds are extensively grown.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, figs, pomegranates, plums, prunes, guavas, olives, bananas and grapes.

Some cattle and hogs are raised.

Game is found, consisting of snipe, becasin, papabots, wild ducks and geese, and rice-birds and coons, rabbits and opossums.

The timber is limited to cypress, oak, elm and willow.

Fish abound, and the oyster industry of this parish is the most extensive and superior along the Gulf coast. Terrapin,

oysters, crabs, and the varieties of Gulf fish are taken in large numbers in the numerous inlets, bayous and lakes.

There are 2000 acres of United States Government and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

LAFAYETTE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 152,960 acres of land, it being the third smallest parish in the State.

Its formation is chiefly prairie, with some alluvial land and bluff land along its eastern borders.

The soil is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by Bayous Carenero and Tortue and Vermilion river.

The Southern Pacific railroad extends through the parish, having a connecting line from Lafayette to Cheneyville, in Rapides parish.

Lafayette, situated on the Southern Pacific railroad, is the parish site.

* Water is abundant and of good quality.

Rice and sugar are the chief crop productions, and corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and hay are extensively raised.

The fruits are the orange, lemon, pear, grape, plum, prune and peach.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game, such as snipe, becasin, plovers, wild ducks, partridges, pheasants and rice-birds are found.

Some fish are taken from the streams of the parish.

The timber is oak, willow, cottonwood, elm, some cypress, sugar-wood, gum and syeamore.

There is very little public land remaining in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

LAFOURCHE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 655,260 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp and coast marsh.

Soil exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained by Bayous Lafourche, Des Allemands and Grand Bayou.

The Southern Pacific railroad passes through the northern portion of the parish.

Thibodaux, situated on Bayou Lafourche, is the parish site.

Water is good, rain water being generally used.

Sugar is the chief product, and rice, corn, hay, oats, beans, jute and garden truck are grown.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, plums, guavas, olives, figs, pears, grapes, peaches and bananas.

The live stock raised here are mostly cattle and hogs.

Game is found, such as snipe, becasin, wild ducks and geese, rice-birds, papabots, squirrels, opossums, coons and rabbits.

Fishing is very good, and oysters, crabs, terrapin and the Gulf fish are found in waters of the coast marsh.

The timber is cypress, oak, cottonwood, gum, elm and willow.

There is a large area of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$5.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

LINCOLN PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern part of the State and contains 368,000 acres of land.

The formation is good upland, the soil being fertile and productive.

It is drained by Bayou D'Arbonne and smaller streams.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad passes through the parish.

Ruston, situated on this line, is the parish seat.

Water is sufficient and of good quality.

The chief crop product is cotton; corn, oats, hay, sorghum, wheat, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes and beans being also extensively raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, quinces and grapes.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised.

Game is found, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, partridges and robins.

Deposits of mah, potters'-clay, fire-clay and lignite are found.

The timber is pine, oak, poplar, hickory, beech, maple, gum, elm, walnut and persimmon.

There are 3240 acres of United States Government land and some State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$18.00 per acre.

LIVINGSTON PARISH.

This parish situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 379,520 acres of land.

The formation is bluff land, pine flats, alluvial land and wooded swamps; the soil being generally fertile and productive, some of which is exceedingly rich.

It is drained by the Amite and Tchefaw rivers and Colyell creeks and their branches.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

Port Vincent, on the Amite river, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, tobacco and rice are raised.

The fruits are peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game abounds, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, beavers, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, rice-birds, robins, becasin and woodcock.

Fish, of excellent quality, are found in the streams.

The timber is pine, oak, gum, ash, elm, beech, magnolia, holly, poplar, hickory, willow, cottonwood, sycamore and persimmon.

There are 13,720 acres of United States Government land and a large amount of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

MADISON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 437,760 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp; the soil very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi and Tensas rivers, Bayous Magon, Vidal, Roundaway and Walnut.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad passes through the parish.

Tallulah, situated on this line, is the parish site.

Water is good, cistern water being in general use.

Cotton is the chief crop product, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and sorghum are successfully raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, pomegranates, figs and grapes.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, willow, hackberry, mulberry, locust, elm and persimmon.

The live stock raised are cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

Game abound, such as deer, bear, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, robins, rice-birds, woodcock and partridges.

There is good fishing in the streams and lakes. Bass, trout and white perch are found in these waters.

There is very little United States Government land in the parish, but a quantity of State public lands.

Private land is worth from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 486,400 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land, good upland and wooded swamp; soil rich and productive.

It is drained by the Ouachita and Beuf rivers and Bayous Bonne Idee, Bartholomew and Gallion.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad passes through the extreme southern point and the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroad through the parish.

Bastrop is the parish site.

Cotton is the principal crop production for export; corn, oats, hay, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and sorghum are also raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces and grapes.

The timber is oak, pine, cottonwood, gum, elm, cypress, poplar, hickory, bolly, beech, magnolia, willow and persimmon.

Live stock, such as cattle, hogs, sheep and some horses are raised.

Game is found, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, snipe, robins, partridges and rice-birds.

Fish, of good quality, are found in the streams.

There are 12,590 acres of United States Government land and a large amount of State public lands.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$18.00 per acre.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.

Natchitoches parish is situated in the west-central part of the State and contains 825,600 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land, good upland and pine flats; soil generally good and very productive.

It is drained by Red and Cane rivers and Bayous Saline, Pierre and Natchez and the Rigolet De Bon Dieu.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

The Texas Pacific railroad extends through the parish.

Natchitoches, situated on Cane river, is the parish site.

A branch line of railroad connects this town with the Texas Pacific line at Prudhomme Station.

Cotton is the chief crop raised for export; while corn, oats, tobacco, hay, beans, sorghum and sweet and Irish potatoes are produced.

The Natchitoches tobacco enjoys world-wide reputation.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, pomegranates, figs and grapes.

The timber is pine, oak, gum, cottonwood, elm, willow, cypress, holly magnolia, hickory, walnut, poplar maple and persimmon.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game, such as deer, coons, foxes, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys and ducks, woodcock, partridges and rice-birds.

Fish, of good quality, are found in the streams.

Deposits of lignite, marl, marble, limestone, kaolin, iron, fire-clay and potters'-clay exist.

There are 73,170 acres of United States Government land and some State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

ORLEANS PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 127,360 acres; it being the smallest parish in area in the State.

The formation is alluvial land, coast marsh and wooded swamp.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, and Bayous St. John and Gentilly.

Most of the railroads of the State converge here in the city of New Orleans, which is the parish site.

The chief crops grown are garden truck; and corn, sugar, rice, jute, sweet and Irish potatoes are raised.

The fruits are the orange, lemon, mandarin, olive, prune, grape, fig, pomegranate, pear, peach and the smaller varieties.

The timber is cypress, oak, gum, elm, hackberry, cottonwood and willow.

Some, cattle, hogs and horses are raised here.

Very little game abounds, though fishing is very good in the lakes and brackish waters, where oysters, crabs, terrapin, and the varieties of Gulf fish are taken.

There is no United States Government in the parish, but a little amount of State public land.

Private land is high, ranging from \$50 to \$300 per acre.

OUACHITA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern portion of the State and contains 409,600 acres of land.

The formation is good upland, alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil good and productive.

It is drained by Ouachita river and Bayous Bœuf and Lafourche.

Water is abundant and fair.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific and the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroads pass through the parish.

Monroe, situated on the Ouachita river, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product for export; corn, oats, hay, sorghum, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and garden truck are extensively raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, figs, pomegranates, grapes, quinces and the smaller varieties.

The timber is oak, gum, cottonwood, willow, cypress, beech, holly, magnolia, poplar, persimmon and hickory.

Live stock raising embraces cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game consists of wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks and geese, robins, woodcock, coons, opossums, rabbits and squirrels.

Fishing is good in the streams and lakes; bass, trout and other fish are taken.

There are 31,520 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river, which passes through it.

The formation is alluvial land and coast marsh; the soil being exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi river and Bayous Cheniere-Wilkinson, Long, Terre au Bœuf, Vacherie, Dupont and Grand Bayou.

The Grand Isle and Gulf railroad passes down the western coast of the Mississippi, and the Mississippi Terre au Bœuf and Lake road, down the eastern coast.

Pointe-a-la-Hache, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish site.

Cistern water is mostly used.

The chief crop productions are sugar and rice; corn, jute and truck varieties are grown.

Fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, olives, bananas, figs, guavas, grapes and prunes.

Timber is cypress, willow, elm, oak and cottonwood.

Some cattle are raised and a few hogs.

Game are becasin, snipe, rice-birds, wild ducks, geese and swan, papabots, coons, mink and opossums.

Fishing is excellent, and crab, sheepshead, pompano, red-fish, flounder, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, oysters, terrapin and shrimp abound.

There are 4970 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$10 to \$100 per acre.

POINTE COUPEE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the east-central part of the State and contains 368,000 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp.

It is drained by the Mississippi, Atchafalaya and False rivers and Bayous Jetsworth, Latenache, Fordoche, Portage and Poydras.

Water is abundant throughout the parish.

New Roads is the parish site.

Sugar and cotton are the chief crop products, and corn, oats, beans, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, rice, tobacco and garden truck are raised.

The fruits are pears, peaches, plums, apples, figs, pomegranates and grapes.

The timber is cypress, pecan, oak, ash, gum, elm, hackberry, willow, cottonwood, magnolia and persimmon.

Live stock are cattle, hogs and horses.

Game is found, consisting of deer, bear, coons, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, ducks and geese, partridges, becasin, rice-birds and woodcock.

Fishing is very good in the lakes and streams; bass, trout, white perch and pike are taken.

There is very little public land in this parish.

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

RAPIDES PARISH.

Rapides is the central parish of the State and contains 975,440 acres of land.

The formation is pine flats and alluvial land with some bluff land and prairie.

In the alluvial, bluff and prairie sections the soil is very fertile and productive, the chocolate formation being very rich.

It is drained by Red and Calcasieu rivers and Bayous Saline, Rapides, Bœuf, Flacon and Cocodrie.

The Texas Pacific railroad, the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf and the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern railroads pass through the parish.

Alexandria, situated on Red river, is the parish site.

Water is abundant and good.

Cotton and sugar are the chief crop productions for export. Corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, rice, tobacco and garden truck are produced.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, grapes, apples and the smaller varieties. The wild May-haw grows abundantly throughout the parish; this fruit has no superior for jellifying purposes.

The timber is pine, oak, cypress, cottonwood, hickory, willow, locust, sycamore and gum.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game is found, consisting of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, snipe, woodcock, partridges, rice-birds and robins.

Fishing is good in the streams.

There are 51,410 acres of United States Government land and some quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.50 to \$50.00 per acre.

RED RIVER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 256,000 acres of land.

The formation is good upland and alluvial land, the soil being rich and productive.

It is drained by Red river and Grand and Blacklake bayous.

Water is plentiful and generally good.

Conshatta, situated on Red river, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and the garden varieties all yield good returns.

The fruits are peaches, dears, plums, apples; pomegranates, grapes, quinces and figs.

The timber is oak, pine, cypress, gum, elm, beech, maple, holly, cottonwood, sycamore, poplar, hickory, willow and persimmon.

The live stock raised are cattle, hogs and sheeps.

Game is abundant, such as squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, deer, wild turkeys, partridges, robins, wild ducks and woodcock.

Fish are found in the streams, among which are the trout, bass, pike and bar-fish.

There are 38,000 acres of United States Government land and some State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

RICHLAND PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 369,920 acres of land.

The formation is bluff land, alluvial land and a little wooded swamp; soil fertile and productive.

It is drained by Bœuf river and Bayou Maçon, Lafourche and Big creek.

Water is abundant and generally good.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific and the New Orleans and Northwestern railroads pass through the parish.

Rayville, situated on these lines of railroad, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop produced for export; corn, oats, hay, sorghum, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden varieties are grown.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces.

Live stock raised are mostly cattle and hogs.

Game is found, consisting of deer, coons, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, rice-birds, woodcock and snipe.

Fish, of good quality, are abundant in the streams and lakes.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, willow, pecan, hickory, poplar and persimmon.

There are only 800 acres of United States Government land and a limited amount of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

SABINE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the western part of the State and contains 645,120 acres of land.

The formation is good upland, pine flats and a small area of alluvial land extending along the Sabine river; soil is generally good and productive.

It is drained by the Sabine river and Bayous St. Patrice, San Miguel, Lonnan, Negreet and Torean.

The Texas Pacific railroad passes through its northeastern corner.

Many, situated on Hampton bayou, is the parish site.

Water is plentiful and of good quality.

Cotton is the principal crop product for export; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and the garden and truck varieties are raised.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, figs, pomegranates and grapes.

Live stock raised are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game is prevalent, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, beaver, rabbits, wild turkeys, snipe, partridges, robins, rice-birds, woodcock and wild ducks.

The timber is pine chiefly, with oak, gum, elm, maple, walnut, poplar, sycamore and hickory.

Deposits of lignite, marble, limestone, potters'-clay, Fuller's-earth, fire-clay, gypsum and marl exist.

There are 95,500 acres of United States Government land and some State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

ST. BERNARD.

This parish is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the State and contains 435,205 acres.

The formation is coast-marsh and alluvial land.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Lake Borgne, and Bayous Terre au Bœuf, La L'outre and Biloxi.

The Mississippi, Terre au Bœuf and Lake railroad, having a line extending to Shell Beach, on Lake Borgne, passes through the parish.

St. Bernard, situated on the Mississippi river, is the parish site.

Sugar is the chief crop product; but rice, jute and the garden and truck varieties are extensively raised.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, figs, bananas, grapes, guavas, olives and prunes.

Some few cattle and hogs are raised here.

Game consists of becasin, snipe, rice-birds, papabots, wild ducks, coons, opossums, squirrels and rabbits.

Fish, of fine quality, are plentiful; oysters, crabs and terrapin are also found.

The timber is oak, cypress, willow, pecan, elm, pine and gum.

There are 2380 acres of United States Government land and a large area of State public land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$6 00 to \$50.00 per acre.

ST. CHARLES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river, which passes through its northern portion.

It contains 251,520 acres, the formation being coast-marsh and alluvial land, with a little wooded swamp. The soil is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Bayou Des Allemands and Lakes Pontchartrain and Washa or Quasha Barataria.

The Illinois Central, the Mississippi Valley, the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads pass through the parish.

Hahnville, situated on the west coast of the Mississippi river, is the parish site.

Drinking water is good, consisting chiefly of cistern water.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, jute, beans and garden truck are extensively grown.

The fruits are the orange, fig, grape, lemon, mandarin, prune, guava, plum, olive and pomegranate.

Cattle and hogs are raised on a limited scale.

Game consists of becasin, snipe, rice-birds, wild ducks, swan, squirrels, coons, opossums and rabbits.

Fishing is good in the lakes and bayous.

The timber is oak, cypress, cottonwood, gum, pecan and willow.

There is little, if any, public land within the parish.

Private land is worth from \$20.00 to \$75.00 per acre.

ST. HELENA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 264,320 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills and bluff land; soil fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Amite and Tchefaw rivers and their branches.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

Greensburg, situated near the Tchefaw river, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop production; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and tobacco are raised.

The fruits are pears, grapes, plums, apples, peaches, quinces and the smaller varieties.

Live stock are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

The timber is pine, oak, beech, magnolia, holly, gum, hickory, poplar and persimmon.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcocks and robins.

Fish are found in the rivers and other streams, the Tchefaw being noted for its fine quality and quantity of trout.

There are 2780 acres of United States Government land and some State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

ST. JAMES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river.

It contains 219,520 acres of land, the soil being very fertile and productive.

The formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp and a little coast marsh.

It is drained by the Mississippi river, Bayou Des Acadiens and several small bayous.

Water is plentiful and fair.

The Mississippi Valley and the Texas Pacific railroads pass through the parish.

Convent, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, is the parish site.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, tobacco, hay, oats, beans and sweet and Irish potatoes are raised. The famous Perique tobacco is almost exclusively raised in this parish.

Figs, oranges, lemons, mandarins, guras, plums, peaches, pears, grapes and pomegranates are grown.

Game consists of becasin, snipe, rice-birds, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits and some few deer and bear.

Fish are found in the bayous and lagoons, of good quality, among them bass and pike.

The timber is cypress, oak, gum, pecan, elm, willow and cottonwood.

There is some State public land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is divided by the Mississippi river.

It contains 147,200 acres and the formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp and coast-marsh. The soil is rich and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi river and Lakes Pontchartrain, Maurepas and Des Allemands.

Water is abundant and fairly good.

The Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central and the Texas Pacific railroads extend through the parish.

Edgard, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, is the parish site.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, oats, corn, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and jute are also produced.

Oranges, figs, grapes, plums, guavas and pomegranates are grown.

Some few cattle and hogs are raised.

Game consists of squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, wild ducks, becasin, snipe and rice-birds; some few deer and bear are found.

Fish, of good quality, abound in the lakes and bayous.

The timber is cypress, oak, gum, elm, cottonwood, pecan and willow.

There is some State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

ST. LANDRY PARISH.

St. Landry is situated in the south-central part of the State and contains 1,077,120 acres of land.

The formation is prairie, alluvial land, pine flats, wooded swamp and a little bluff land. The soil is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Atchafalaya river and Bayous Rouge, Courtableau, Teche, Bœuf, Cocodrie and Nezpique.

Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The Texas Pacific railroad passes through the northeastern portion and the branch road of the Southern Pacific, extending from Lafayette to Cheneyville, runs through the parish.

Opelousas, situated on Bellevue bayou, is the parish site.

Cotton, rice and sugar are the chief crop produced for export, and corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum and the garden varieties and truck are extensively raised.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes, quinces, figs, pomegranates, persimmons and the smaller varieties.

Live stock are extensively raised, sheep, cattle, horses and hogs all do remarkably well here and are a very profitable investment.

Game is found, consisting of squirrels, opossums, rabbits, beavers, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, beccasin, partridges, pheasants, snipe and rice-birds.

Fish abound in the streams, such as, bass, trout and pike.

The timber embraces pine, oak, beech, magnolia, holly, gum, elm, persimmon, hickory, pecan, walnut, willow and sycamore.

There are 30,600 acres of United States Government land and some State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 395,520 acres.

The formation is wooded swamp, prairie, alluvial land and a small area of bluff land; soil fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Atchafalaya river, Bayous Teche, Tortue, La Rose, L'Embaras and Catahoula coulee.

St. Martinsville, situated on the Teche, is the parish site, and is connected with the Southern Pacific railroad at Cades' Station.

Sugar is the chief crop production; rice, corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and the garden varieties are also grown.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, guavas, grapes, plums, prunes, pomegranates, peaches, pears, figs, apples, persimmons and quinces.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game, such as partridges, rice-birds, pheasants, wild turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums and a few deer are found.

Fish are plentiful in the bayous, lakes and lagoons.

The timber embraces cypress, oak, gum, elm, willow, cottonwood sugarwood and sycamore.

There are 1200 acres of United States Government land in this parish.

Private land is worth from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 414,720 acres.

Its formation is coast marsh, alluvial land, prairie, wooded swamp and a small amount of bluff land. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained by the Atchafalaya river, Grand lake, and Bayous Teche, Sale and Cypremort.

The Southern Pacific railroad extends through the parish. Franklin, situated on the Teche, is the parish site.

Water is plentiful and good.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden varieties are extensively raised.

The fruits are the orange, lemon, mandarin, fig, grape, persimmon, pomegranate, guava, plum, peach, pear, olive, banana and prune.

Cattle, hogs and some horses are raised.

Game consists of snipe, becasin, pheasants, rice-birds, partridges squirrels, rabbits, coons and opossums.

Fish are plentiful in the bayous, lakes, lagoons and inlets, and oysters, crabs and terrapin are taken in the brackish waters.

The timber is cypress, oak, cottonwood, gum, elm and willow.

There are only 500 acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 590,720 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, pine flats, alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil fertile and productive.

It is drained by Pearl river, West Pearl, Chefunctee (or Tchefuncta) river and Bogue Chitto, Bogue Phalia and other streams.

The New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, belonging to the Queen and Crescent System, passes through the parish.

Covington, situated on the Bogue Phalia, is the parish site. It is connected with the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad at West Pearl Station.

Sugar, rice, cotton, corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and truck and garden varieties are extensively raised.

The fruits are peaches, plums, pears, apples, figs, prunes, grapes, pomegranates, quinces and persimmons.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and a few horses are raised.

Game consists of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, papabots, becasin, snipe, partridges and rice-birds.

Fish are plentiful in the streams and lakes, fine trout, bass and pike are taken.

The timber is pine, oak, cypress, gum, elm and hickory.

There are 18,250 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State and contains 505,600 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, pine flats, wooded swamps and a small amount of alluvial land. The soil is fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Tangipahoa, Chefunctee, Natalbany and Pontchatoula rivers, Chappapeela creek and numerous smaller streams.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

The Illinois Central railroad extends through the parish.

Amite City, situated on this line of road and on the Tangipahoa river, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, oats, hay, sugar, rice tobacco, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans and truck and garden varieties are grown.

Fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, quinces, figs, pomegranates, persimmons and a variety of the smaller kinds. The shipment of strawberries is quite extensive.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised.

The timber is pine, oak, ash, gum, elm, hickory, magnolia, holly, poplar, cucumber, cottonwood, willow, beech and sycamore.

Game is found, such as squirrels, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, snipe, becasin, rice-birds, partridges and robins.

Fish, of excellent quality, are taken from the streams; trout, bass, pike and blue cat are found.

There are 16,460 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

TENSAS PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State and contains 410,240 acres of land.

The formation is alluvial lands and wooded swamp; soil very rich and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi and Tensas rivers, and Bayous Vidal, Durossett, Choctaw and Clark's bayou.

Water is plentiful and fair.

St. Joseph, situated on the Mississippi river is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product for export; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, and garden varieties are grown.

The fruits are peaches, plums, pears and apples.

Cattle, hogs and some sheep and horses are raised.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, pecan, persimmon, magnolia, elm, sycamore and willow.

Game is found, such as squirrels, rabbits, deer, bear, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, snipe, partridges, plover, rice-birds and robins.

Fish, in quantity, are taken from the lakes and bayous; bass, trout, white perch and pike are found.

There are only 200 acres of United States Government land in the parish, but quite a large area of State public lands.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

TERREBONNE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State and contains 1,265,280 acres.

The formarion is largely composed of coast marsh with a considerable area of alluvial lands and wooded swamp. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained partially by Black, De Large, Grand and Petite Caillon bayous, and Blue and Blue Hammock bayous.

Houma, situated on Bayou De Large, is the parish site. It is connected with the Southern Pacific railroad at Schriever Station.

Sugar and rice are the chief crop productions; jute, beans, hay and Irish potatoes are grown.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, olives, bananas, prunes, figs, pomegranates, guavas and plums.

The timber is oak, cypress, gum, elm and willow.

Some cattle and hogs are raised.

Game is found, such as wild ducks and geese, papabots, jack-snipe, becasin, pheasants, and rice-birds.

Fish, of fine qualities, are found; sheepshead, pompano, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, pike and crabs. Oysters and terrapin are also found.

There are 2000 acres of United States Government land and a large area of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

UNION PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern part of the State and contains 582,700 acres of land.

The formation is good upland and alluvial lands. The soil is very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Ouachita river, Bayou D'Arbonne and affluents of these streams.

Farmerville, situated near Bayou D'Arbonne, is the parish site.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, oats, hay, wheat, buckwheat, sorghum, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and tobacco are raised.

The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, pomegranates, figs and quinces.

The timber is pine, oak, beech, hickory, maple, walnut, holly, gum, elm and poplar.

Live stock raised comprise cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game consists of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, a few deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, partridges and robins.

Trout, bar-fish and speckled and blue cat are found among the fish in the streams.

There are 27,400 acres of United States Government land and quite a large area of State public land in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

VERMILION PARISH.

Vermilion parish is situated in the southwestern part of the State and contains 800,000 acres of land.

The formation is coast marsh, prairie and alluvial lands; soil rich and productive.

It is drained by the Vermilion river and Bayou Queue de Tortue and Fresh Water.

Abbeville, situated on the Vermilion river, is the parish site.

Sugar and rice are the chief crop products; corn, oats, hay, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and truck varieties are raised.

The fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, plums, guavas, figs, peaches, prunes, pomegranates and grapes.

The timber varieties are oak, gum, elm, cypress, pecan, cottonwood and willow.

Live stock raised are cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

Game consists of rice-birds, pheasants, becasin, snipe, partridges, papabots and wild ducks.

Fish are taken from the streams and inlets, and crabs, oysters, diamond-back terrapins and salt water varieties of fish are found.

There are 400 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$30.00 per acre.

VERNON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the western part of the State and contains 985,600 acres of land.

The formation is chiefly pine hills, with a little prairie and alluvial lands.

The soil is fairly productive.

It is drained by the Sabine and Calcasieu rivers and Bayous Comrade, Castor, Anacoco and numerous small streams.

Water is abundant and of good quality.

Leesville, situated near Bayou Castor, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and sorghum are grown.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, figs, pomegranates, plums and grapes.

Live stock comprise cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

Game consists of deer, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, mink, beaver, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock, pheasant, becasin, snipe, plover and rice-birds.

There are fine varieties of fish found in the streams, among them trout, pike, bar-fish and bass.

The timber is pine, oak, elm, gum, pecan, willow, hickory and cottonwood.

There are 115,520 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private land is worth from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

WASHINGTON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeast corner of the south-east portion of the State and contains 427,520 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, with a little alluvial land along its eastern border.

The soil is fairly good.

It is drained by Pearl river, Bogue Chitto and Chefunctee creek.

Water is abundant and good.

Franklinton, situated on the Bogue Chitto, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief crop product; hay, oats, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum, beans and the truck varieties are grown.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, figs, quinces, pomegranates and grapes.

Live stock are cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

Game is found, such as deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, beaver, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock, rice-birds and robins.

Fish abound in the creeks and among the varieties are trout, bar-fish, bass and pike.

The timber is pine, beech, holly, poplar, gum, elm, magnolia, oak and maple.

There are 21,621 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

WEBSTER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State and contains 393,600 acres of land.

The formation is good uplands and alluvial lands.

The soil is very good and fertile.

It is drained by Dorchite, Crows and Black Lake bayous and Lake Bisteneau.

The water is plentiful and fairly good.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad extends through the parish.

Minden is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, beans, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes and tobacco are grown.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, figs, grapes, pomegranates and quinces.

Salt deposits exist and beds of potters' clay, fire-clay lignite and marl are found.

Timber is pine, oak, gum, hickory, beech, holly, elm, poplar, walnut and maple.

Live stock raised are cattle, sheep, hogs and a few horses.

Game consists of squirrels, deer, foxes, rabbits, coons, opossums, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, robins and partridges.

Fish, of good qualities, are found in the streams.

There are 12,800 acres of United States Government land and some State public lands in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.25 to \$20.00 per acre.

WINN PARISH.

Winn parish is situated near the central part of the State and contains 610,560 acres of land.

The formation is pine hills, with a small amount of good uplands.

The soil is fair and in the creek bottoms very good.

It is drained by the Dugdemona river, Saline bayou, Flat creek, Bayou Jatt and other streams.

The water is abundant and fairly good.

Winnfield, situated near the center, is the parish site.

Cotton is the chief product; corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and tobacco are grown.

The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, apples, figs, quinces, grapes and pomegranates.

The timber comprises pine, oak, elm, hickory and gum.

Live stock are cattle, sheep and hogs.

Game consists of deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, robins, woodcock and partridges.

Fish, of good varieties, are found in the streams.

There are deposits of salt, marble, lignite, kaolin, gypsum, limestone, iron, marble, fire-clay and potters' clay.

There are 104,490 acres of United States Government land and a quantity of State public land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

LOUISIANA RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.

This system has two trunk lines extending from the city of New Orleans. The eastern line enters the State of Mississippi near Osyka.

It passes through five parishes of this State, the stations being New Orleans; Sauve and Kenner, Jefferson parish; Frenier and Manchac, St. John's parish, and Pontchatoula, Hammond, Tchefaw, Independence, Amite City, Arcola, Tangipahoa and Kentwood in Tangipahoa parish.

This route penetrates the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and South Dakota and touches the borders of Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The western line of this system, or the Mississippi Valley route, extends along or near the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Memphis, Tennessee, having two tap lines in Louisiana and a number of branch roads in Mississippi.

It passes through ten parishes in this State, the following being the most important stations along the line: New Orleans; in Orleans parish; Carrollton and Kenner, Jefferson parish; Sarpys, St. Charles parish; St. Peters and Bonnet Carre, St. Johns parish; Angelina and Convent, St. James parish; Burnside, New River and Lane Postoffice, Ascension parish; Iberville and St. Gabriel, Iberville parish; Gardere, Baton Rouge, Baker and Zachary, East Baton Rouge parish; Slaughter, Lindsay, Ethel, Clinton, Wilson and Norwood, East Feliciana parish, and Bayou Sara and Laurel Hill in West Feliciana parish.

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM.

The Queen and Crescent System embraces the New Orleans and Northeastern and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific lines, which extend through the State.

The New Orleans and Northeastern route passes through two parishes.

The important stations are New Orleans; and Slidell and West Pearl River Stations in St. Tammany parish. It enters the State of Mississippi at East Pearl River.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific line extends from Vicksburg, Miss., to Shreveport and passes through eight parishes, having tap lines from Gibb's Station to Homer; from Gibb's Station to Bienville and from Sibley or Minden Junction to Minden.

The most important stations are Delta, Tallulah, Barnes, Dallas and Waverly, in Madison parish; Delhi, Rayville and Girard, in Richland parish; Gordon, Monroe, Cheniere and Calhoun, in Ouachita parish; Choudrant, Ruston, Allen, Greene and Simsboro, in Lincoln parish; New Arcadia, Gibbs, Taylors and Bienville, in Bienville parish; Homer, in Claiborne parish; Dumberly, Sibley, Doyle and Minden, in Webster parish; Houghton and Bodcaw, in Bossier parish, and Shreveport, in Caddo parish.

The East Louisiana Railroad extends from West Pearl River Station, on the New Orleans and Northeastern line of the Queen and Crescent route, to Covington and lies within St. Tammany parish. Its principal stations are West Pearl, Abita and Covington.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROUTE.

This great trunk line penetrates the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

It passes through two parishes and enters the State of Mississippi at the mouth of Pearl river.

The stations along this line are New Orleans, Lee, Gentilly, Chef Menteur, Lake Catherine and Rigoletts, in Orleans parish, and Lookout, in St. Tammany parish.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROUTE.

The Texas Pacific Railway extends from New Orleans in a northwestern direction and enters the State of Texas near Was-kom Station.

It has one branch road in the State, extending from Baton Rouge Junction to the city of Baton Rouge.

There is an independent branch line connecting with the main line at Prudhomme Station and ^{also} connecting Mansfield with the main line at Mansfield Junction.

This route passes through sixteen parishes and the principal stations are New Orleans; Goulsboro, Gretna and Jefferson, in Jefferson parish; Davis, St. Charles and Dugan, St. Charles parish; St. John and Johnson, St. Johns parish; Vacherie, Delogney, St. James and Winchester, St. James parish; Donaldsonville, and McCalls, Ascension parish; White Castle, Bayou Goula, Indian Village, Plaquemine and Grosse Tete, Iberville parish; Baton Rouge Junction, Brusly Landing and Port Allen, West Baton Rouge parish; Maringouin, Fordoche and Ravenwood, Pointe Coupee parish; Melville, Goshen, Rosa and Morrows, St. Landry parish; Bunkie, Avoyelles parish; Cheneyville, Lecompte, Lamourie, Moreland, Alexandria, Rapides, Boyce and Lena, Rapides parish; Chopin, Derry, Prudhomme, Provencal, Robeline and Marthaville, Natchitoches parish; Sodus, Sabine parish; Oxford, Mansfield, Grand Cane, Gloster and Stonewall, De Soto parish, and Keithville, Reisor, Shreveport, Jewella, Becks and Greenwood, in Caddo parish.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE.

This line extends from New Orleans in a westerly direction and has the following branches leading from the main line: From Schriever to Thibodaux, from Schriever to Houma, from Baldwin Station to Cypremort, from New Iberia to Petit Anse Island or Avery's Salt Mines, from Cade's Station to St. Martinville and Breaux's Bridge and an extensive line from Lafayette to Cheneyville, connecting there with the Texas Pacific Route.

The Texas Pacific passes through thirteen parishes and the main line enters the State of Texas at Echo Station on the Sabine river.

The most important Stations in this State are New Orleans; Gretna, Powell, Murragh, and Jefferson, in Jefferson parish; Boutte and Des Allemands, St. Charles parish; Raceland, ~~Ewings~~, Boussean, Schriever and Thiodaux, Lafourche parish; Houma, Chacahoula and Tigerville, Terrebonne parish; Gibson and Boeuf, Assumption parish; Ramos, Morgan City, Berwick, Patterson, Ricohoe, Bayou Sale, Franklin, Baldwin, Glencoe, Cypremort and Sorrell, St. Mary's parish; Jeannerette, Olivier, New Iberia, Petit Anse, Segura and Burkes, Iberia parish; Cades, St. Martinsville and Breaux's Bridge, St. Martins parish; Duchamp, Brousard, Lafayette, Scott and Carencro, Lafayette parish; Duson, Rayne, Crowley, Estherwood and Mermentau, Acadia parish; Jennings, Evangeline, Welch, Lacassine, Iowa, Chloe, Lake Charles, West Lake, Lock Moore, Sulphur Mine, Edgerly, Vinton, Sabine, Jacksonville and Echo, Calcasieu parish; Grand Coteau, Bellevue, Opelousas, Washington, Beggs, Garland, Whiteville and Barbreck, St. Landry parish; Millburn, Avoyelles parish, and Eola, Haasville and Cheneyville, in Rapides parish.

THE KANSAS CITY, GULF AND WATKINS RAILROAD.

This line extends from Alexandria to Watkins, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, at the Calcasieu Pass.

It has branch roads leading from Bon Air to Lake Charles and Grand Lake.

It passes through three parishes and its most important stations are Alexandria, Anandale, Vilderouge, Forest Hill and Glenmora, in Rapides parish; Oakdale, Oberlin, Kinder, Fenton, Iowa, Bon Air and Lake Charles, in Calcasieu parish, and Grand Lake and Watkins, in Cameron parish.

THE HOUSTON, CENTRAL ARKANSAS AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This road extends from Alexandria, in a northeastern direction, and enters the State of Arkansas in the northeastern portion of Morehouse.

It passes through six parishes and its most important stations are: Alexandria, in Rapides parish; Pollock and Dugdemona, Grant parish; Tullos and Olla, Catahoula parish; Kelly, Grayson, Bridges, Columbia, Riverton and Eureka, Caldwell parish; Boser, Caplin, Monroe and Sicard, Onachita parish, and Collins, Dose, Mer Rouge, Galion, Bonita and Jones, in Morehouse parish.

THE TEXAS, SHREVEPORT AND HOUSTON RAILROAD.

This line of railway extends in a southwestern direction from Shreveport and enters the State of Texas at Logansport, on the Sabine river.

It passes through two parishes and the principal stations are Shreveport, Larosen and Keithville in Caddo parish, and Preston, Reatchie, Longstreet and Logansport, in De Soto parish.

THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHWESTERN,

or, ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD, extends northward from Shreveport and enters the State of Arkansas at Rudge Station, Bossier parish.

The important stations are Shady Grove, Benton, Alder, Gernsheim and Rudge, all in Bossier parish.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This line extends from Natchez to Collins' Station on the Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern Railroad and passes through five parishes.

The most important stations are Vidalia, Concordia, Frogmore and Tensas, in Concordia parish; Greenville, Wildwood, Florence and Pecks, in Catahoula parish; Bryan, Gilbert and Winnsborough, in Franklin parish; Archibald and Rayville, in Richland parish, and Collins, in Morehouse parish.

THE NATCHEZ, RED RIVER AND TEXAS NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD extends from Vidalia to Trinity through Concordia parish. Principal stations, Vidalia, Sycamore and Trinity, in Concordia parish.

THE BATON ROUGE, GROSSE TETE AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

This line extends in a westerly direction from Port Allen to Rosedale. It is 28 miles long and lies within the confines of two parishes.

Its stations are Port Allen, in West Baton Rouge parish, and Rosedale and Musson, in Iberville parish.

THE MISSISSIPPI, TERRE AU BŒUF AND LAKE RAILROAD.

This line extends down, along the eastern coast of the Mississippi river to Bohemia.

It has a branch line from St. Bernard Station to Shell Beach, on Lake Borgne, and passes through three parishes.

The stations are New Orleans and Jacksonborough, in Orleans parish; Versailles, Arabi, Poydras, St. Bernard, Toca, Kenilworth, Reggio, Florissant and Shell Beach, St. Bernard parish, and English Turn, St. Clair, Stella, Mary, Greenwood, Moundcella, Sordelet, Nero, Pointe-a-la-Hache and Bohemia, in Plaquemines parish.

THE NEW ORLEANS, FORT JACKSON AND GRAND ISLE RAILROAD.

This line extends down the western coast of the Mississippi river through two parishes.

The principal stations being Algiers in Jefferson parish, and For Leon, Concession, Belair, Myrtle Grove, Wood Park and Grand Isle.

THE CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD

extends to Spanish Fort, and the PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD to West End. These are pleasure resorts on Lake Pontchartrain.

The track-laying during the year 1893 in the State has been on five lines and amounts to 2036 miles of road.

RIVERS, BAYOUS AND LAKES.

The navigable rivers, bayous and lakes and the parishes in which they are navigable are as follows:

Names of Waters.	Miles of Navigation.	Head of Navigation.	Navigable in the Parishes of
Amite river	61	Port Vincent	{ Ascension. Livingston. Avoyelles. Pointe Coupee. St. Landry. Iberville.
Atchafalaya river.....	218	Red river	{ St. Martins. Iberia. St. Marys. Terrebonne.
Barataria bayou.....	78	Harvey's canal	{ Jefferson.
Bartholomew bayou	40	Baxter, Ark.	{ Morehouse. Ouachita.
(There is also a Bayou Bartholomew in St. Mary's parish.)			
Bisteneau lake	30	Mouth of Dorchite bayou.....	{ Webster. Bienville. Bossier.
Black river	126	Mouth of Black river	{ Red River. Catahoula.
Bodeaw lake	10	Bellevue	{ Concordia. Bossier.
Bœuf river	55	Rayville.....	{ Richland. Caldwell.
Bœuf bayou.....	11	.....	{ Franklin, Catahoula.
(There is also a bayou Bœuf and a river Bœuf in Rapides parish, both unnavigable.)			{ St. Mary.
Calcasieu river.....	131	.....	{ Calcasieu. Cameron.
Cane river.....	60	Grand Ecore.....	{ Natchitoches.
Cross lake.....	25	.....	{ Caddo.
Courtableau bayou	36	Washington.....	{ St. Landry.
D'Arbonne bayou.....	50	Farmerville.....	{ Union.
De Glaise bayou.....	29	Evergreen.....	{ Ouachita. Avoyelles.

Names of Waters.	Miles of Navigation.	Head of Navigation.	Navigable in the Parishes of
De Large bayou.....	20	.....	{ Terrebonne.
Dorchite (or Dauchite) bayou	6	Minden.....	{ Webster.
Grand Caillon bayou	13	.....	{ Terrebonne.
Lafourche.....	318	Donaldsonville	{ Ascension.
(There is a bayou Lafourche also, in the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland and Caldwell, not navigable.)			{ Assumption.
Little river.....	12	Catahoula lake.....	{ Lafourche.
Louis bayou.....	15	Bayou Castor.....	{ Catahoula.
			{ Catahoula.
			{ East Earroll.
Maçon bayou.....	138	Floyd	{ West Carroll.
			{ Richland.
			{ Madison.
			{ Franklin.
Manchac bayou.....	18	Hope Villa.....	{ East Baton Rouge.
			{ Iberville.
			{ Ascension.
Mermentau river	81	Lake Arthur.....	{ Cameron.
			{ Calcasieu.
			{ Vermillion.
			{ East Carroll.
			{ Madison.
			{ Tensas.
			{ Concordia.
			{ Pointe Coupee.
			{ West Feliciana.
			{ East Feliciana.
Mississippi river.....	585	Miles in the State...	{ East Baton Rouge.
	2161	Miles to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn..	{ West Baton Rouge.
			{ Iberville.
			{ Ascension.
			{ St. James.
			{ St. John.
			{ St. Charles.
			{ Orleans.
			{ Jefferson.
			{ St. Bernard.
			{ Plaquemines.
Natalbany river	12	Springfield, La.....	{ Livingston.
			{ Tangipahoa.
			{ Morehouse.
			{ Union.
Washita river.....	217	Camden, Ark.....	{ Ouachita.
			{ Caldwell.
			{ Catahoula.
Pearl river	103	Carthage. Miss.	{ Washington.
			{ St. Tammany.
Petit Anse bayou.....	8	Avery's Salt Mine ..	{ Iberia.

Names of Waters.	Miles of Navigation.	Head of Navigation.	Navigable in the
Red river.....	510	State Shoals.....	{ Caddo. Bossier. De Soto. Rad River. Natchitoches. Wiun. Grant. Rapides. Catahoula. Concordia. Avoyelles.
Rouge bayou.....	15	.....	{ St. Landry. De Soto.
Sabine river.....	387	Tensas.....	{ Sabine. Vernon. Calcasieu. Cameron.
Teche bayou	91	St. Martinsville	{ St. Martin. Iberia.
Tensas river	112	Lake Providence ...	{ St. Mary. East Carroll. Madison. Tensas. Concordia. Catahoula.
Tiefaw river.....	16	.....	{ Livingston. Tangipahoa.
Terrebonne bayou	27	.....	{ Terrebonne.
Tangipahoa river.....	15	.....	{ Tangipahoa.
Tchefuncta, or Chefunctee...	20	Old Landing	{ St. Tammany.
Vermillion river.....	49	Pin Hook Bridge....	{ Vermillion.

~~There are about 170 miles of navigable waters in the State not including the large lakes.~~

The navigable waters within the boundaries of the State are estimated to be 3819 miles.

The coast-line, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is 1256 miles long.

CLIMATE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CAPT. R. E. KERKAM,

U. S. Signal Corps, Director, Louisiana Weather Service.

It affords me pleasure, as a representative of the National Signal Service, to be able to bring the work of the Service before this Convention in a practical manner, and to prove by official records that the climate of Louisiana is more agreeable all the year 'round than that of any other section in the United States. To do this a series of comparisons will be necessary, and to avoid a lengthy dissertation on the subject, by States, we will consider only the sections embraced by the Extreme Northwest, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Pacific Coast Regions.

These sections have been taken for comparison, not because they make Louisiana's claims stronger for the immigrant, but because they include a greater acreage of farming lands and are considered the best in the Union. Should a doubt exist in any mind that a choice was made, it can readily be dispelled by a glance at the Weather Map displayed here.

Considering the extreme degree of heat, the normal mean maximum temperature, for the hottest month, July, we find from Signal Service records that the section of country from southern Illinois and southeastern Missouri to central Minnesota has an average of 84° , with an average of the lowest temperatures for the same month of 66° , making the average daily range of temperature 18° . The same figures for the same month for the section of country from southeastern Missouri to central Dakota are, average highest, 85° , average lowest, 63° , making the average daily range 22° . For the section of country embracing northern Minnesota and northern Dakota, we find an average highest temperature of 78° , an average lowest of 55° , making an average daily range of 23° . For Louisiana, for the same month, the average highest was 91° , average lowest 74° , making an average daily range of 17° .

Considering the coldest month: It is found that the first named section (the upper Mississippi valley) had an average highest temperature for January of 31° , and an average lowest of 13° , making an average daily range of 18° . For the second section (the Missouri valley) for the month of January has an average highest temperature of 25° , an average lowest of 3° , with an average daily range of temperature of 22° . The third named section (the extreme Northwest) has an average highest temperature for January of 9° ,

an average lowest of 13° below zero, making the average daily range of temperature 22° . Louisiana has for the same month an average highest temperature of 59° , an average lowest of 44° , making the average daily range for the month 15° .

To consider the highest and lowest temperatures recorded on any day at any of the stations in the various districts:

It is found that the maximum temperature for the Mississippi valley for summer 103° , recorded at Des Moines, Iowa, and at Cairo, Ill. The lowest temperature for that section in winter is recorded as 44° below zero, at La-crosse, Wis., or an absolute range of temperature of 146° . The highest temperature on record for the Missouri valley is 111° , recorded at Fort Sully, in southern Dakota. The lowest temperature for that section is 42° below zero, at Fort Bennett, in south-central Dakota, making the absolute range of temperature for the Missouri valley 153° . The third section, the extreme Northwest, has a highest temperature of 107° , recorded at Fort Buford, Dakota, and a lowest temperature of 59° below zero, recorded at Pembina, Dakota; making the absolute range of temperature for the extreme Northwest 166° . The highest temperature on record for northern Louisiana is 107° recorded at Shreveport, and the highest on record for southern Louisiana is 97° at New Orleans. The lowest temperature on record for northern Louisiana is 6° at Shreveport, and the lowest for southern Louisiana is 20° at New Orleans, making the absolute range of temperature for the northern part of the State 101° , and for the southern part 77° , the latter range being less than one-half of the range of either of the three sections quoted.

To compare the mean relative humidity of the various sections: From a record covering from 1870 to 1885, the mean annual relative humidity of the Upper Mississippi valley is computed to be 69 per cent, the mean for the Missouri valley is 69 per cent., the mean for the extreme Northwest is 74 per cent., and the mean for Louisiana is 71 per cent., being but two per cent. above the average for the two first-named and three per cent. below the latter. The highest mean monthly during the year in Louisiana is but 74 per cent., whereas, the highest in either of the other sections is 91 per cent.

The rainfall of the sections under consideration is as follows: The average annual for the Upper Mississippi valley is 39 inches; the greater part of it falling during the summer months. The average for the Missouri valley is 29 inches, the greater part of it falls in May, June and July. The average for the extreme Northwest is 21 inches, the majority of which falls during the summer. The average for Louisiana is 60 inches, ranging from 4 to 6 inches for each month during the year.

From the foregoing official records it is plain that there is no section east of the Rocky mountains that can compete with Louisiana in climate. If we have rivals, they alone exist in sections of Oregon and California.

The following are extracts of reports from those States :

The State of California has an average annual temperature ranging from 51 to 55° on the coast, to 62° in the interior, against a normal annual temperature for Louisiana of from 65° in the Northern portion of the State to 68° in the southern portion. California has an average annual rainfall of from inches at San Diego to 28 inches at Red Bluff. An average annual relative humidity of from 54 to 82 per cent—San Francisco having an average of 75 cent. against an average for Louisiana of 71 per cent.

The highest temperature at Los Angeles, Cal., is 108°; at Red Bluff, 110°; at Sacramento, 106°; and coast maximums ranging from 90° to 101°. At Davisville and Dunnigan, Cal., maximum temperature of 118° were recorded.

The lowest temperatures for that State range from 16 to 33°, the highest minimums being reported from stations on the coast. The lowest temperature recorded on the Louisiana coast is 34°.

Westerly winds prevail in California, blowing from the ocean. In Louisiana southerly winds prevail, blowing from the Gulf.

In the matter of clear, fair and cloudy days, California has doubtless a greater amount of sunshine during the summer months, with almost a total lack of rainfall. During the winter months, fogs are very frequent in California. The rainfall in Louisiana is evenly distributed throughout the year with an absence of the foggy days.

“Climatically speaking the therapeutic area of southern California is small. It is limited to those localities only which are directly influenced by the ocean breeze, and extends but a few miles inland. In the valleys back from the coast, the summer heat becomes unbearable, there is but slight vegetation, and good water is not easily procured. The winters are, however, mild and dry. Only a few inches of rain falls annually, and out-door life is practicable.”

Oregon claims several distinct climates within its borders: On the coast the rainfall averages from 39 to 79 inches; in the Willamette valley from 41 to 67 inches; and in the remainder of the State from 9 to 35 inches annually. The rainy season begins about October 15th and ends about May 1st. Regarding the temperature, it is sufficient to state that the range in the interior of Oregon is from 32 below zero to 106 above. Killing frosts occur on an average of nine months during the year.

Louisiana has but one climate, and that well defined. We have hot weather but we have also the cool Gulf breeze extending inland, reaching the extreme northern portion of the State, which has, however, a somewhat higher temperature than that recorded in the southern portion during the

summer. The rainfall and moisture in the atmosphere are nearly the same, being slightly less north than south. The summers are long, but necessarily so for the crops that are grown.

Louisiana's comparative immunity from killing frosts is graphically portrayed on the small chart on the lower corner of the Weather Map. It will be seen that the extreme northern part of this State has the advantage of northern Florida in this particular, and that the southern part of Louisiana from Avoyelles to the Gulf has no rival save the southern portion of Florida Peninsular. This is explainable by the fact that the majority of the cold waves that sweep southward over the country during the winter season. The atmosphere moves in huge waves similar to water. The cold wave is the base of the crest of this wave, and the hollow between the crests is the storm center. A storm off the Texas coast and a cold wave forming in the northwest are conditions suitable for a great fall in temperature between those regions, since the air resting on the surface of the earth moves out from under a high pressure, flowing in the direction of a lower pressure, which in this case would mean cold northerly winds flowing from the northwest to Texas. But since all movements of the atmosphere have an eastward tendency, the storm that was in the Gulf yesterday will be found hundreds of miles to the eastward to-day and the cold wave sweeping down from the northwest has had its attractions removed and the cold surface winds are now from the northwest. Another cause of the immunity we have from these cold waves is that there is a wall of warm moist air overhanging the Gulf, extending over the interior of the State, and the intermingling of the mass of cold air from the north with this warm air is seldom accomplished before both masses have passed eastward out of the range of the State.

Another cause is that storms having their origin on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope have for an attraction the great lakes, since all storms will move toward a humid atmosphere and to where they have a clean sweep, thus accounting for the great number of our cyclones moving out the St. Lawrence valley.

It must not be understood from the foregoing that Louisiana has no cold waves, for during the past winter (my first in the South) the temperature in this city fell to 29° above zero; but while we escaped with that temperature, caused by a high pressure of air that swept down below a storm having its origin in Indiana, Florida on the same latitude had a temperature lower than that recorded here.

HEALTH.

The following is an official statement by the President of the Board of Health :

Abroad it is the common belief that a white man cannot dwell an entire summer in Louisiana without passing through spells of perilous sickness; this erroneous belief especially applying to recent arrivals from other sections, those to the manor born being sometimes allowed an exemption from the fatal influences of the poisonous atmosphere alleged to float continually over our fields; to be inured to the arid, scorching heat which beats untempered by cooling breezes; to be hardened to influences which would quickly kill any other Caucasian, through a process which, for want of a better or less bad appellation, is termed "acclimatization."

The influences which this gathering of stalwart men, strong of arm and clear of eye, and altogether unacclimated, will have upon an elucidation of the entire truth, can hardly be estimated. No word from friends can magnify or exaggerate the condition of facts when you are here to act, to speak, to demonstrate for yourselves; and the voice of the traducer must, in the presence of this assembly, be still.

Probably the principal obstacle which has heretofore existed against the influx of settlers from Northern and Western States into this, has been the annual outcry raised against us of yellow fever.

Forty years ago danger from this cause seemed to operate only in the City of New Orleans. Refugees fled no further than the villages beyond Lake Pontchartrain, to the pine woods of Eastern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, to the plantations on the Lafourche and along the coast, and maintained unrestricted intercourse with the stricken city without apparently disastrous results to the exiled.

In the year 1878 the disease spread over the entire South, following in the track of travelers from infected regions, and invading retreats of high altitudes hitherto deemed more than surely safe from a visitation. The recollection of that epidemic lives now principally in the memories of the individuals who survived some loss, and of the thoughtful sanitation.

THE DREAD OF YELLOW FEVER

previous to the year 1878, in the country, a matter afar off, became, then a known and tangible fear; and afterward, irresponsible and untraceable

rumors of the appearance of this disease without foundation of fact, annually created alarm and did much to deter enterprising men from entering and locating their homes within the State's borders.

This dread has now in a great measure subsided, from two causes; the first, that no grounds for suspicion have occurred; that no symptom of a case of yellow fever has developed in the State within the past few years; and the second, that the Board of Health stands solemnly pledged to give the very first case the fullest and widest publicity.

The slightest study of the history of yellow fever and of quarantine operations within this State will convince you that mortality from the one has decreased *pari passu* with better and more complete application of the other. During the first decade of the past forty years, nine years of which this city was without any quarantine, and the one year it did exist barely in name, more than half of the total deaths from yellow fever of the whole forty years occurred within that short ten; the other lesser portion being distributed, with lessening number every year, over the remaining thirty.

From a close study of the operations of the various quarantine systems, successive Boards of Health have evolved plans, until to-day one exists which is certified by disinterested parties as superior to anything at present in the world.

There has not been a yellow fever epidemic in the city of New Orleans for fifteen years'

Yellow fever in Louisiana is a thing of the past.

THE MORTUARY STATISTICS

are published weekly, and the records being open to public inspection and comparison, I will not tire you by reciting a mass of statistics other than to mention the three principal causes of death and their percentage to the total roll, for the past two years, in this city, two periods of time which may with justness be cited as an sample, since neither presents any marked variation from the usual.

In 1886 the deaths in this city from fevers of all kinds were 379, or 6.02 per cent of death from all causes; from consumption 889, or 12.55 per cent; from cholera infantum 188, or 2.98 per cent.

In 1887—All fevers 332, or 5.36 per cent; consumption 773, or 11 per cent, and cholera infantum 171, or 2.81 per cent, both white and colored included. In this calculation is also included the deaths in the Charity Hospital, an institution drawing patients from every section of the country; these deaths amounting in 1886 to 960 and in 1887 to 941. Thus you see the improvement in 1887 over 1886, an improvement which will become more marked as our citizens advance in their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

The efforts which are being made to have these two branches taught in our public schools, efforts which I trust and believe will be successful; the attention of our people being directed towards drainage and municipal sanitation; the constant discussion of the subject and the dissemination of information in the matter now undertaken by our sanitations, are all most potent factors towards the education of the people and will most positively be productive of excellent results.

The City of New Orleans has improved in its death rate remarkably in the last half century, and though not as low as it should be; the interest so plainly manifested in the subject by her people, makes the conviction certain that in a few years her rank, from a position lower than the average of the healthy cities of the Union will be placed on a plane with the healthiest in the world. General and persistent attention through the channels of drainage and municipal sanitation will very soon reduce that mortality, which is now the fault of our citizens and not our situation.

I will present to you the unbiased and disinterested testimony of Mr. William P. Stewart, the actuary and vital statistician of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, whose business is to inquire exhaustively into the

VITAL STATISTICS OF SECTIONS OF COUNTRY

where that company proposes to establish offices. He says of Louisiana:

"You can ask for no better evidence of the facts that your general healthfulness is now recognized as assured than to consult your best informed business men on the significance of the action of the Conservative Mutual Life Insurance Company into your midst. No one indication of the year has so much encouraged them as this, because they know this company speaks for the largest financial corporation of the world, the soundest principle of mutuality, and the most conservative business interest. * * * I have already expressed my conviction that you are destined to grow into recognition as the great winter resort, and I now venture to prophesy that, with the newly awakened spirit of your people, you will see before the next decade a commerce doubled, a population increased 50 per cent, and a property value as will make fortunes for those who venture as business men. I have been charmed with the river scenery, the like of which is nowhere else to be found. The many village-like plantations, with their evidences of wealth, refinements and comfort, the broad sweep of river; the luxurious spread of foliage; the inviting stretch of land; the characteristic homes of the wealthy are nowhere else to be seen; and with the trim, tree-shaded glistening white cottages, go to make up a panorama such as would delight the eye of the most traveled tourist, and put to shame the merest suggestion of 'stored-up disease.'"

The next evidence of like disinterested character which I will present to you is the United States census of 1880, the completed volumes of which are only just published. There is no other authority from which we may draw practical conclusions; the basis is only for 1880, and, as no visitations of epidemic scourges took place in any section of our country that year, the standard may be accepted as conclusive. The errors incidental to one place are practically common to all, and our inferences drawn from a study of the tables presented should be accepted as very nearly correct.

After careful and repeated examinations of the tables presented, I am surprised to find that the different localities of the Union do not differ largely in the aggregate to their mortality, the extreme from lowest to highest being only 8 in 1000 population.

THE AVERAGE MORTALITY

for the whole United States is 14.70 per 1000 for the whites and 17.29 for the blacks.

For the white, Oregon is first, with a mortality of 11.04 per 1000, with Minnesota, an excellent second at 11.51 and Arkansas brings up the foot of the list with a mortality of 19.11, very closely pushed by educated and scientific Massachusetts with a mortality of 18.56.

For the blacks, the negro enjoys the greatest exemption in Florida, having a rate of mortality in that State of 11.36 per 1000. He has a very hard time in Rhode Island, where his mortality is 27.10, and he is very much worse, and the very worst off, under the very eye of his particular guardian, the general government, for his mortality in the District of Columbia is 35, 62 per 1000.

Now as to the position which Louisiana occupies in the white list. I am very sure that Vermont, Tennessee, Indiana and Texas have each of them enviable reputations for healthfulness, and a favorable comparison of Louisiana with any of the four would undoubtedly excite derision.

What are the facts? Vermont has a white mortality of 15.13 per 1000; Tennessee, 15.21; Louisiana, 15.45; Indiana, 15.88, and Texas 15.86; or, in this group of known healthy States, Louisiana stands superior to two and presents only a very small fractional inferiority to the others.

The relative positions of the States, including the whole populations, are tabulated and are annexed to this report, which is submitted to you for your disposal, but the reading will occupy too much of your time.

Vital statisticians place very much reliance upon the proportion of deaths of children under five years as indicative of the good or ill-health of locality. This is undoubtedly a correct index of a fact, but its significance

is, in my opinion, incorrectly applied. The laws which apply to the health and growth of an infant are very similar to the laws which govern the life and growth of other things. Suitable food and suitable protection from effects of varying temperatures are equally necessary in the nursery of human habitations and in the nursery of a florist. The rate of mortality of children under five years marks with unerring finger the ignorance, superstition, uncleanness and indifference of grown persons, and not at all the conditions of climate. An index, indeed, of moral fault on part of a people, but of little intent in reference to the salubrity of a locality.

Outside of large cities, in the rural regions of a State, the deaths from that universal disease, consumption, and the deaths of persons having passed beyond the ninety-five years of life is, in my opinion, the truest and

BEST EXPONENT OF THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

and life possibilities of any given place.

Typhoid fever is now generally accepted to be dependent upon the purity of the drinking water supply, and is a matter of local or individual prevention.

Malarial fever tells the sanitarian of undrained soils, impure water for drinking purposes and individual neglect. Without reference to other agencies which bring about those paxoxysms of fever which are designated by this name, I advance the commonly accepted doctrine that the most potential factor in the origin of this disease is humid soil, and therefore the percentage of mortality from this disease is hardly at all due to the climatic causes, but to imperfect or impossible dryness.

It is unnecessary to appeal to your medical men for corroboration of this statement. You know its truth yourselves, every one of you, I venture to say, from personal experience. Examples confirming the truth of my assertion are of daily occurrence.

Returning to official figures, and now excluding the large cities, we arrive at tables which meet our purpose—the relative salubrity of the rural portion of the State.

The highest on record of percentage of deaths from malarial fever stands Florida, with 0.53 per cent of its total mortality from this disease; the lowest Rhode Island, with only .08 per cent. In between these two extremes come the other States, those adjacent to our great streams showing a higher rate than the others. Arkansas has 7.65 per cent, Alabama 7.35, Mississippi 7.06, Louisiana 6.06, and Texas 6.04. Our own State showing more favorably than any of her neighbors, save one, in a mortality springing from a disease largely preventable by ordinary attention, by the mass of the people, to the plainest and simplest laws of hygiene.

The least infant mortality is exhibited in New Hampshire, which has, 20.88 per cent of infant, to the total mortality; Maine, 23.57; Vermont, 24.10; California, 25.31; New York, 25.39; Connecticut, 26.75; Massachusetts, 20.21; Ohio, 33.36; Rhode Island, 33.69; Oregon, 34.99; New Jersey, 35.52; Wisconsin, 35.61; Pennsylvania, 36.15, and then Louisiana with 38.05, the list ending with Kansas and Nebraska, the highest rates in the Union—Kansas with 47.56 and Nebraska with 49.12 per cent.

In this list

LOUISIANA IS NOT PRECEDED

by any Southern State. And should the calculation be based on the white population only or on an equal per cent of colored to white which exists in each of the Northern States ahead of her, her rank would not be fifteenth, but third or fourth. The infant mortality among negroes is enormously large, as from their habits it must be. Substitute a comparison between the whites in the rural sections of the Union, North and South, and many of our Southern States would show that our people cared well for their young.

The mortality from consumption, that dreaded, universal and almost hopelessly fatal disease, can in the country, where the close confinement of people engaged in sedentary occupations, in ill-ventilated, crowded apartments does not exist, may be taken as a fair criterion of the actual influence of climatic conditions on the inhabitants. Arkansas enjoys greatest exemption from this disease with percentage to its total mortality of 6.42; Texas second, with 6.05 per cent; Nebraska third, with 6.93; Kansas fourth, with 7.54; Louisiana fifth, with 7.41; Florida sixth, with 8.14; Oregon twentieth, with 12.12 per cent; California thirty-third, with 15.80, and Maine the very last, with 19.16 per cent.

These figures represent the death rate and do away with the suggestion that the mortality from the disease is largely influenced by invalids seeking the curative powers of certain climates. That influence is in reality small, because a larger number of those unbenefitted return to their homes to die, and rarely do friends carry away from home patients in the last stages of the disease.

The percentage of deaths of people over ninety-five years to the total mortality, or, in other words, the proportion of old people in a State, demonstrating beyond cavil the possibilities and probabilities of life in those localities, is exhibited by the census, as follows:

Vermont stands first with a percentage of .70 of old people to total mortality, and Louisiana second with .62, Florida sixth with .53, Rhode Island tenth with .45, Tennessee with .27, and Nebraska the very last with only .03 per cent.

From the foregoing facts we may conclude with certainty :

1. That Louisiana enjoys relatively to her neighbors

A FAVORABLE POSITION

in regard to mortality from malarial fevers, being superior to Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and only a small fraction inferior to Texas.

2. That her percentage of deaths of children places her above any of the Southern States, and, if like population be compared with like, her position will be third or fourth among all the United States.

3. That her position in reference to lowest rate of deaths from consumption, a disease very dependent upon climatic conditions, is fifth.

4. That her percentage of deaths of old people places her second among the States for possibilities of long life.

STATEMENTS OF RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES.

One of the largest and most intelligent farmers in Central Illinois, after a careful examination of the Teche and Attakapas country, said:

"I have heretofore thought that Central Illinois was the finest farming country in the world. I own a large farm there, with improvements equal to any in the country. I cultivate about two thousand acres in small grain and other crops; but since I have seen the Teche and Attakapas country I do not see how any man who has seen this country can be satisfied to live in Illinois.

"I find that I can raise everything in Louisiana that can be raised in Illinois, and that I can raise a hundred things there which cannot be raised in Illinois. I find the lands easier worked in Louisiana, infinitely richer and yielding far more, and with the fairest climate on earth, and no trouble to get to market. I shall return to Illinois, sell out, and persuade my neighbors to do the same, and return to Louisiana to spend the remainder of my days."

[Times Democrat, November 9, 1893.]

New Orleans is entertaining some distinguished guests.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, yesterday arrived here in his special car, accompanied by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-minister to England under the Harrison administration and ex-Secretary of War; John B. Lyon, A. J. Fisher and J. Henry Norton, business men of Chicago, and Harry Vincent, of Trinidad, West Indies, World's Fair Commissioner from that place.

The party arrived over the Illinois Central Railroad at 7:30 last night. At Baton Rouge the gentlemen stopped and met Governor Foster, with whom they chatted pleasantly for some time. Many of them had never seen a sugar mill nor a plantation, as they had never had before visited the South. They were delighted with the wonders revealed in the sugar-house, and found the work of gathering the cane and grinding it very interesting. The gentlemen registered here at the Hotel Royal. They are on a pleasure trip, and will remain until Wednesday.

Mr. Fish being asked, "How is local traffic?"

"It's good," replied Mr. Fish, "and we are now very busy on account of the immense amount of cotton handled at this season of the year. We are improving the facilities of the road wherever practicable. Prosperity is all along the route of the I. C. We are not doing anything extraordinary in the way of building, but the whole country will forge to the front as the business men know what they get when a trade is made; they are sure they can estimate correctly the value of the dollar since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It has already created additional confidence among the business men of the country, and will bring prosperity quicker than anything else could have done. The pinch was tight for even the biggest and wealthiest corporations in the country, but times will now be better; in fact, there is already an improvement on account of the repeal of the silver law. The outlook of the South for material development is bright."

When the party came to their hotel at 11 o'clock last night Mr. Lincoln was approached by a reporter. The distinguished statesman said he was merely here on a pleasure trip and was making his first visit to either Louisiana or Mississippi.

"What are your impressions of those States, Mr. Lincoln?" asked the Picayune man.

"I am delighted," he replied, "with the cane and the cotton fields and with the city of New Orleans. I was struck by the splendid sugar plantations and the well-executed plans of the planters and refiners. This is a marvelous city and it catches the eye of the stranger within its gates. All around he sees what a magnificent future there is in store for New Orleans, when trade and commerce with the wealthy and growing countries of the southern continent expands and develops.

"I am here on a pleasure trip at the invitation of Mr. Fish. There is nothing of significance in my visit. It is only the visit of a stranger, though I assure you I have found the latch string of this city hanging on the outside. This is a great city, filled with hospitable people."

The sugar crop is most valuable, and the facilities for grinding that now exist owing to the establishing of central sugar-houses, places the sugar industry within the reach of the smallest planter, for the crop can be sold in the field to those who have the large central sugar-houses. A sugar-house with the expensive machinery being no longer necessary for a sugar planter.

MR. DUGOT ON THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. James L. Dugot, of the corps of revenue collectors, has just returned from a trip through Louisiana in the interests of

the Sugar Bounty Bureau. Mr. Dugot is an Ohioan, and was appointed by President Cleveland from Chicago last August. He has, however, lived in the South and Southwest for eighteen or twenty years and is not a stranger to this locality. Mr. Dugot told a Times-Democrat reporter yesterday that in all his travels he never visited a country he liked so much as Louisiana. "The people are the most hospitable and genial that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting," he said with enthusiasm, "and the country from an agricultural standpoint is the finest in the United States. I have just returned from a visit through the sugar district, and I never saw anything to equal it."

COTTON AND RICE INTERESTS OF LOUISIANA.

Extract from Article by HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary New Orleans Cotton Exchange,
Southern States Magazine, September, 1893.

Taking the year 1891-'92, with its high conditions everywhere as a fair criterion, Louisiana produced a crop of 740,000 bales out of a total of 9,035,000 for the United States. If we are to accept the United States Agricultural Department's figures revised to accord with the last census, this amount of cotton was grown on 1,158,000 acres, or say an average for the entire State of about sixty-four one hundredths of a bale to the acre. Careful investigators consider that the government is at least 125,000 acres under the actual facts for 1891-'92, but, even if this be the case, the average product would be fifty-seven one-hundredths of a bale, equal to 268 pounds of lint per acre. This would place Louisiana about the same as Texas and Indian Territory, twenty-two pounds ahead of Arkansas and fifty-six ahead of Mississippi.

Compared with above, an average of 151 pounds per acre for Georgia, 160 to 164 pounds for the Carolinas, and 172 for Alabama, the exceeding richness of the soil of the Pelican State as a cotton grower is strikingly illustrated. From a bale to a bale and a half per acre is not uncommon; in parts of some parishes even two bales per acre have been reached.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF LOUISIANA CROPS—1891-'92.

Cotton.....	\$26,000,000
Sugar and molasses.....	15,000,000
Rice	3,000,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$44,000,000
Percentage, cotton.....	59
Percentage, others.....	41

It is true that much of the lands devoted to sugar and rice are much better adapted to them than to cotton, but the State contains a vast area above and beyond overflow that may be converted into the finest cotton fields in the world, a result only retarded by lack of labor.

An important fact regarding Louisiana cotton production is the general superiority of staple, which gives it a value in proportion of length of fibre above cotton grown on uplands.

Its introduction into Louisiana is of very recent date, no rice having been produced there for purposes of sale until after the war, and there could be no stronger evidence of the success that has attended its culture on the prairies of Calcasieu than the fact that Louisiana to-day produces more rice than Georgia and Carolina, the crop for this year amounting to 7,500,000 bushels.

Besides cotton lands there are in the South enormous tracts of land of a description fit for rice culture, and at present yielding no revenue, or, at any rate, but very little to its owners; in fact, it is estimated that in eight of the Southern States there are between 70,000,000 and 90,000,000 acres of land on which rice can be grown. The State of Louisiana contains more of this character of land, of a marshy, and, for other purposes, valueless formation, than any other State. The enormous possibilities open to the rice industry in the United States are thus plainly manifest, for were all these lands, the greater portion of which are now lying and going to waste, to be put in rice, the annual production of the country would amount to 90,000,000,000 pounds. In this connection, the following figures, compiled by Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons, of New York, showing the production for the whole United States from 1860 up to the present time may be of interest:

Crop of	Carolina.	Louisiana.	Total, U. S.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1860	103 600,200	1,679,000	105,279,200
1865	7,500,000	2,746,490	10,246,490
1870	40,800,000	14,088,880	55,888,880
1875	42,460,800	41,400,000	84,860,000
1880	59,927,400	51,941,590	118,808,990
1885	50,450,000	100,050,000	150,500,000
1890	49,000,000	87,750,000	136,750,000
1891	45,887,400	109,778,200	155,665,600
1892	*50,000,000	*205,000,000	*255,000,000

*Estimated.

"Carolina" includes that grown in North, Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

FEEDING CATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

MOUND, LA., October 29, 1893.

Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.:

My Dear Sir—Complying with your request of the 9th inst., I will give you the benefit of my limited experience in feeding cattle in Louisiana. I have fed a few head of cattle nearly every year for the past ten years. I have used corn meal, cotton seed, pea hay, turnips, pumpkins, cabbage leaves and sweet potatoes, all with success. All of the above can be raised very cheap on our Southern farms and all can be used in feeding cattle, hogs and sheep with success. In connection with the above I would recommend to farmers that have facilities for shipping at cheap rates, to sell their cotton seed and buy hulls and cotton seed meal instead.

I made the following test this year on cotton seed hulls and meal alone: I purchased twenty-six tons of cotton seed hulls and five tons of cotton seed meal, the former at a cost of \$3.90 and the latter at \$22 per ton delivered. The above was all fed to twenty-three head of steers in 43 days; the gain per head, per day, was three and one-half pounds. I was offered two cents per pound gross for the cattle the day they were put in the lot; at the end of the 43 days I shipped them to market and sold them at 4 cents per pound gross. I know of other gentlemen that have had more experience in feeding than myself and they have not only made plenty of money, but, on land that they could not raise more than fifteen to twenty bushels of corn they are now raising eighty bushels of first-class corn and good crops of peas on the same land.

The farmers of Louisiana ought to raise their own horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs and can do so with greater profit than farmers in the Northwest. They have advantages in climate and soil and can raise so many things in abundance and so cheaply that our Northern brothers cannot raise. I would recommend our Louisiana farmers to try a few head of good steers or cows and prepare plenty of food crops, and then feed hulls and cotton seed meal with it, they will be surprised to see how quick they can fatten the cattle and what profit there is in it besides the rich fertilizers they make clear if they will only save it. After experimenting with these things I am thoroughly convinced there is money in it. I am preparing large pastures and am now buying all the cattle I can with a view of feeding on a larger scale. I know of a gentleman in Illinois who has just invested in a large tract of land in the Tensas river swamp and fencing it, and will put 600 head of cattle in it at once.

In regard to feeding horses and mules while at hard work, I have had splendid success with cut oats, ground corn and peas

mixed, two parts of corn to one of peas, I would advise all farmers to raise plenty of oats and feed less corn. I cut my oats with a large ensilage cutter and use a three-horse tread power. In regard to raising mules, I think I can safely say it is a success. I have them from sucking colts to five years old, and am pleased with the experiment. I have 19 colts this year. I will add that I always feed my mules and horses when at work, three times a day. Hoping that you may find something that will prove interesting to you in the above, I am, yours truly,

F. L. MAXWELL.

The writer is now a large planter of Madison parish, and a former resident of Indiana.

PROF. STUBBS (a Virginian), ON TOBACCO IN LOUISIANA.

March, 1893.

This geological review shows that of the numerous formations occurring in this State, four of them only take part to a large extent in the formation of the soils of the State. With the exception of limited areas scattered here and there throughout the northern and western part of the State, we may say that the soils of the State are divided mainly into four distinct kinds:

1st. The alluvial (with several subdivisions) covering nearly one-half of the State, including the Mississippi bottoms, the Ouachita and Red river bottoms and their tributaries.

2d. The "bluff" or Champaign formations with three subdivisions, the black, brown and sandy loams, furnish the soils of East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, Livingston, West Carroll, Richland and Franklin with occasional outcrops from Morehouse, through Catahoula, Grant, Rapides, Avoyelles to St. Landry, where it spreads out and forms the soils of the Attakapas prairies, covering parts or the whole of the following parishes: St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Acadia, St. Tammany, Calcasieu, Vermillion and Cameron.

3d. The yellow loams, or red sandy clays, of North Louisiana, covered by the agricultural classification of "good uplands," the region of short leaf pine, mixed with oak and hickory. These soils vary from yellow sands to red sandy clays, and are easily cultivated and susceptible of the highest improvement. The parish of East Feliciana and the hill parishes of North Louisiana are mainly occupied by soils of this class.

4th. The sands and gravels of the drift. The soils of this formation, in two subdivisions, cover the Florida parishes, save those already mentioned, and the long leaf pine region of Calca-

sieu, Vernon, Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, Grant, Winn and Catahoula.

The last two classes are denominated light soils, the second from heavy to medium, and first heavy to stiff.

From a study of the tobacco plant we find that the last two classes are eminently suited for the growth of the finest type of yellow leaf. A similar soil in Florida is producing a most excellent quality of smoking leaf. Perhaps the long leaf pine region of this State would excel in the production of the best Havana leaf, and experiments made at Hammond, on the Illinois Central Railroad, would seem to verify the belief. Experiments made at Calhoun the past year, an account of which will be given later, show that the yellow sandy clays of North Louisiana will produce in paying quantities, a most excellent type of yellow leaf, suitable for wrappers, binders, fillers and cigarette stock. On these two classes of soils we are certain of great success in tobacco raising.

The third class of soils must be restricted to growing dark cigar leaf or plug tobacco tobaccos. The former is quite profitable, while the latter is too low in value to warrant increased cultivation. Upon the bluff lands of the Connecticut river the finest cigar stock of America is grown. Will not our bluff and prairie lands, similar in geological origin and some of them originally of superior fertility, do as well, especially when we throw in our lengthened seasons due to climate? We have grown and had manufactured some very fine Havana cigars at Baton Rouge, and believe that a profitable industry of this kind could easily be established there.

The first class of soils are restricted to the growth of dark tobaccos. In the lighter alluvial soils of North Louisiana, a fine cigar stock, or even the White Burley might be profitably grown and experiments will be made this year looking to a solution of this question both in the Red and Mississippi bottoms. In the southern portion of the State, tobacco was once largely grown for export. To-day small areas are cultivated by the Acadians, who continue to manufacture it by a peculiar process and the result known as Perique finds favor in every part of the civilized world. This industry itself could be largely increased, since the demand far exceeds the supply and unlimited acres of productive soils are available.

It may therefore be asserted in a most positive manner that the light lands of Louisiana can be most profitably cultivated in tobacco, and that the medium and heavy lands of the State on certainly grow tobacco, but whether of a desirable profitable type, remains yet to be demonstrated by experiments.

CONCLUSIONS FROM EXPERIMENTS.

In Plot No. 1 the average of all the fertilized experiments in varieties was 4280 pounds per acre, with the highest 1530 pounds and lowest 900 pounds. Omitting the last five, which are cigar varieties and counting only the yellow leaf varieties, we have a mean of 1454 pounds per acre.

The average of the unfertilized experiments in the same varieties was for all the experiments 712 pounds per acre, with highest 1200 pounds and lowest \$99. Omitting the cigar varieties we have a mean of 904 pounds.

In Plot 2 we find on the fertilized experiments a mean of all, equal to 1300 pounds, with highest and lowest of 1680 and 1050 pounds. Of the bright varieties alone the average was 1476 pounds per acre.

On same plot, the unfertilized, we have a mean of 949, with highest and lowest of 1170 and 780 pounds. Neglecting the cigar types we have an average of 972 pounds. The increments due to fertilizer have therefore been as follows:

Plot 1—On all experiments 572 pounds, on bright types only 654 pounds.

In Plot 2—391 pounds, and 504 pounds respectively.

A close examination of the effect of the different ingredients of the fertilizer used, upon the increase of crop, will show that potash has had little or no effect, while nitrogen in every form used, has been very beneficial. No form of the latter was decidedly preferable—all causing a marked increase in the quantity produced.

In quality, the effects of the different forms of fertilizer, were thought to have been apparent. The mixture of cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and sulphate of potash produced uniformly a grade of tobacco more suitable to the eye and taste of the expert (Mr. Smith) in charge of the curing.

The profits of the above crops may be easily figured by applying the prices given in the subjoined extracts from letters received from leading merchants in our principal tobacco marts. These letters were received in response to inquiry made by the Station as to the ruling price of such tobacco in their market as the sample sent, taken from our lot.

The following are the extracts:

Carr & Richardson, manufacturers, of Richmond, Va., write: "We pronounce it as fine in quality and texture as the best average of the best section and among the best and most skilled planters in North Carolina. In short, we think its quality could

hardly be excelled. * * You have as clear color for the ripeness and quality as we have ever seen. We have seen cutters and light press wrappers of a fraction better color than this, but the white yellow was at the expense of its chewing and smoking qualities. The samples you sent are what we pronounce the ideal cigarette stock, excepting the heavier bundles, which is a light press wrapper. * * * Our advice to you, if you continue to make tobacco, is to make the very best, like the samples sent, getting as much off an acre as possible, and then secure a second crop if possible."

These gentlemen state further that it is their opinion that no other country could successfully compete with Louisiana in raising tobacco, owing to our long summer, which insures a ripe crop, which is not always the case in Virginia and North Carolina.

From P. Lorillard & Co., New Jersey, the following was received: "We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 14th ult., also type samples referred to therein, which we have examined and note with pleasure the success attained in the growing and curing of bright tobacco. As indicated by these types, the soil is evidently well adapted to the growth of bright tobacco, and with a proper knowledge of curing and handling the same we believe the farmers of your State will find tobacco raising a profitable industry."

This firm offered 20 cents for cutters and smokers, 35 cents for large wrappers and 30 cents for small wrappers.

Pemberton & Penn, of Henderson, N. C., wrote: "It cannot fail to bring a good price."

G. W. Smith & Co., manufacturers, Lynchburg, Va., write: "We were quite interested in examining your samples and surprised to see such tobacco from Louisiana. It is a valuable crop, and if exhibited in any market in Virginia and North Carolina in proper condition would command prices that would probably be very satisfactory to you."

Messrs. J. P. Taylor & Co., Danville, Va., write: "We are sure it will bring you a good price."

Mr. E. J. Parrish, of Durham, N. C., says: "Samples received. They show to be very good stock and worth from 15 to 30 cents per pound."

The Addison Tinsley Tobacco Company, of Louisiana, Mo., write: "We find on examination, your samples to be a very good quality of wrappers. We cannot make an intelligent bid without knowing proportion of long and short wrappers, but lumping the lot we make you an offer of \$20 per 100 pounds on the entire lot."

Several gratifying results are brought out by these experiments.

1st. That our old worn lands of North Louisiana can produce large and profitable crops of an excellent type of yellow wrappers—with or without fertilizers.

2. That our pine thickets can be utilized profitably in growing this crop, yielding 1476 with fertilizers and 972 without, a gain of 504 pounds.

3d. That no form of potash has given much increase on these soils, while of the nitrogenous manures our own cotton seed meal has given results almost the equal of any other form.

4th. That the yellow varieties are pre-eminently adapted to these soils, the Hester and Ragland's Improved leading, with the Conqueror, Long Leaf Gooch and Sweet Orinoco closely following.

LOUISIANA ORANGES.

By HENRY N. BAKER. (Extract.)

It may be a surprise to many to know that Louisiana is an orange-growing State. Until very recently the pomologist of the Agricultural Department at Washington seemed to be ignorant of this fact, and there was no other means by which the public could procure statistical information regarding the Louisiana orange production.

Louisiana produces annually about 450,060 boxes of oranges. This fruit comes into the market considerably earlier than either the crop of Florida or California, and therefore should command a good figure. The orange crop of the world is marketed in the following manner: Jamaica in August, Louisiana in September, Mexico in October, Sicily and Valencia in November, Florida in November and December, California coming in last in December and January. These delicious, juicy and delicately flavored Louisiana oranges are not known except to a favored few, who eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity to procure them, knowing the superiority of the orange to any other.

The crop is generally disposed of in the months of May and June, after the fruit has begun to appear and when a fair estimate of the probable output of the grove can be made. The crop is sold upon the tree, and the purchaser has to pick it at his own expense, and pay in cash one-half of the price agreed upon at the signing of the contract and the other half in good bankable notes made payable before the crop is taken from the trees. It will be readily seen that the orange grower takes no chances;

all the risks are assumed by the purchaser, such as are occasioned by storms and droughts. When the harvest season commences in September, a fleet of luggers is made ready to transport the crop to market as fast as picked.

An expert hand will pick ten barrels per day.

There are several large orange groves on the lower Mississippi river below New Orleans, but the greater number are small properties, consisting of from 500 to as many thousand trees. The largest grove is about sixty miles below the city, and is owned by the Bradish Johnson estate. Through the courtesy of Mr. Chapman, the manager of the properties of this large estate, I was able to secure the following data regarding the output of their orange farm from 1880 to 1892, a period of thirteen years. I will here say that the reader may judge of the value of an established grove. This grove occupies about 120 acres, and contains 12,582 trees, of which 9,535 are bearing, the crop of which has been sold from year to year in the following order :

1880	\$ 12,000
1881	400
1882	9,000
1883	5,440
1884	9,000
1885	12,000
1886	700
1887	18,000
1888	20,000
1889	20,000
1890	23,000
1891	40,000
1892	25,000

Total.....\$195,000

Mr. James Wilkinson has a small grove of budded trees, mostly Mandarins and Satsumas. They were two-year old sour stock with one-year old sweet bud. He planted 500 trees in 1889, and in 1891 got from these trees 30,000 oranges, which he sold for little over \$300. He planted and cultivated vegetables among these trees to improve the land and keep the trees well worked and the vegetables sold for enough to pay for all the cultivation and attention given the orchard. Mr. Wilkinson estimates that his trees, planting, etc., cost him about \$1.00 each. At the present time he has about 1,000 trees and expects to get \$1,000 for the coming crop.

Messrs. Moore and Dameron, two young merchants in New Orleans, concluded to establish an orange grove on the lower coast. In March, 1890, they purchased about 40 acres on the river and planted 3,000 trees in their grove. Their trees were three years old when set out; that is, two year's sour stock with

one year old sweet bud. These amateur farmers had their work to attend to in the city, therefore of necessity had to have hired help, and they seldom visited the place more than once or twice a week. This little plantation is one of the prides of the Lower Coast and their success just goes to show what can be accomplished by intelligence and enterprise. This place is now coming into bearing and could be sold at any time at 100 per cent on their outlay. Last season they shipped to market not less \$1,000 worth of truck.

THE LOUISIANA OYSTER BEDS.

By F. C. ZACHARIE.

(Southern States Magazine, September, 1893.)

The great resources of Louisiana in its large production of sugar-cane, cotton, rice, lumber and fruits have hitherto kept in comparative obscurity what are generally deemed the minor—and wrongly considered the less remunerative—fields for the employment of capital and intelligent labor. Prominent, if not the principal, among these neglected industries are the vast fishery interests of the State, which, under energetic labor and scientific cultivation, would in a few years equal, if they did not surpass in the way of pecuniary profit, the aggregate value of the entire State. The extent of the oyster territory is so vast, the supply so abundant and cheap, and so little labor and capital are required for its development, that its wonderful advantages and enormous profits once known, capital and labor will inevitably seek employment in what must eventually become a leading industry, far surpassing that of any State in the Union.

On the eastern boundary, starting from the Rigolets, the small gut or strait connecting lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and following the shore line southward and westward around the mouths of the Mississippi river to the Texas line, there is a coast of about 600 miles in length, if measured on straight lines from point to point. Making an allowance for the curvatures of the coast, the shores of salt water bays, bayous, inlets, lakes and islands, which fret this part of the State like net work, the littoral line will not fall short of fifteen hundred or two thousand miles. Taking into consideration the shelving, shallow beach adjacent to it, experts well acquainted with its geographical features estimate that the area suitable to planting and growing oysters is double the amount of acreage available in all the other States of the Union combined. The coast abounds in suitable places to which the mollusk can be transplanted from the seed

bed, and under proper care developed into an oyster which for the delicacy of its flavor cannot be excelled the world over. East of the Mississippi river these natural beds are still numerous and transplanting is carried on to but a limited extent. Not only do these beds supply the wants of the people of the Lower Coast, but small quantities are shipped to the New Orleans markets, and hundreds of poachers or "pirates"—so called—from Mississippi carry away annually hundreds of schooner loads of the shell fish.

The flavor of these bivalves here taken, although of excellent quality, compared with those of the Atlantic States, yet is by no means equal to those taken from the choice planting grounds across the Mississippi, going west from the great river. Bayou Cook, Grand Bayou, Bayou Lachute, Grand Lake, Bayou Lafourche, Timbalier bay, Last Island, Barrataria bay, Vine Island lake, Vermillion bay, and the Calcasien grounds furnish the best, those of Bayou Cook having *par excellence* the highest reputation in the markets of Louisiana and the neighboring States, and bringing a correspondingly higher price.

The difficulties, dangers and delays of transportation are being rapidly overcome by railways and canals, some already built and others projected, penetrating the best oyster regions; and if capital be properly encouraged and protected in its investment, as it assuredly will be, the day is not far distant when the production will be immeasurably increased, the price for home consumption greatly reduced, and an export trade established which will supply the whole of the Western territory of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, at reduced prices. Not only to the capitalist is the field open, but to the skilled oyster culturist of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, Long Island Sound, and the shores of Connecticut, the State offers cheap oyster lands for sale or to rent, and a free supply of seed. To all such, with a minimum of capital and skilled industry and energy, she opens her arms to welcome them to a home on the verge of her "summer sea," beneath skies which is hardly known what winter is, and to cheer them on to fortune and her own industrial development. This is no fair-seeming false promise, but one tendered in all sincerity, and based on facts which the writer has been careful to understate rather than to overestimate.

TIMBERS OF LOUISIANA.

By W. P. CURTIS.

(Chicago Timberman.)

Louisiana, topographically, is divided into eight sections, known as good uplands, pine hills, bluff lands, pine flats, alluvial

lands, wooded swamps and coast marsh. Only in the seventh is cypress found in an appreciable quantity. As this section has an area of over 9,000 square miles the cypress belt of the State covers one-fifth of the surface of Louisiana. Like all regions where cypress abounds, this section is subject to deep overflows and is not arable, but intersected by lakes, bayous and sloughs, and its only product worth mentioning consists of cypress and gum timber. That this cypress output and the lands embraced in the territory mentioned are rapidly enhancing in value and fast attracting the attention of capitalists and investors, are important facts not sufficiently known and appreciated in this country.

The success that has attended the efforts of a limited number of cypress mill men and dealers (commenced about three years ago) to educate our people as to the value and importance of cypress is, however, a hopeful harbinger of a general dissemination of such knowledge. An article of especial significance I gather from a recent Buffalo daily paper which contains an interesting interview with one of the most successful and wealthy lumbermen of the Empire State, in which the gentleman, after dwelling at some length upon the lumber future of Western New York, frankly says that the South, in his opinion, is going to cut a large figure in our lumber business:

"The supplies of pine, cypress, cottonwood and poplar from the Southern States are decidedly on the increase. The variety and cheapness of Southern lumber is making an impression on our market, and although there is a prejudice against it here, it is, nevertheless, making headway. For example, the public schools and other public buildings in Buffalo are now floored with Southern pine, rift-sawed, as it is called in the specifications. Southern pine, particularly the long-leaf kind, is one of the strongest woods that is grown.

"The Southern woods unquestionably possess the lasting qualities of our Northern variety. Cypress will last longer than any other known variety. The statue of Jupiter, one of the wonders of Italy for the past 600 years, is made of cypress, and in one of the cathedrals of Rome is a door of the same material 1100 years old. Cypress shingles are always reckoned good for half a century.

"How about the cost?

"Well, I don't pretend to give exact figures, but this I do know, that while white pine sells here at from \$45 to \$50 per thousand feet, the best Southern yellow pine can be bought for \$20 per thousand; poplar of the best varieties, for \$35 a thousand; cypress of the superior grades that comes from the Gulf

States, at \$35 to \$36 per thousand, and the North Carolina short-leaf pine, largely used for inside finish and for boxes, at from \$18 to \$27 per thousand. But the best of all wood for boxes, aside from cypress, is the cottonwood, which sells at from \$16 to \$28 per thousand. The cottonwood tree grows in the short space of four or five years suitable for lumber, and is, in my opinion, the coming wood."

Louisiana contains some of the most extensive and magnificent forests of valuable timber in the United States. From Lake Charles northward for more than 100 miles stretches one magnificent forest of stately pine, cypress, magnolia, oak, ash, etc., the pine predominating.

This pine is of an entirely different character from the short-leaved and loblolly pine of Arkansas and Tennessee. It is the long-leaf yellow pine, the finest in the world. This timber is the most beautiful and durable of all the pines, and it is used wherever it is introduced where beauty and strength are desired. It is rapidly coming into prominence as the best lumber in the world for car building. It makes the finest of finishing lumber, the best flooring, ceiling and dimension lumber in the world.

The cypress of Southwest Louisiana is the finest in the South, and is found in great abundance on the low bottoms of our numerous rivers and bayous. The cypress makes the finest shingles in the world and is also extensively used in shipbuilding and other building. Cypress is light, strong, easily worked and never rotting. These qualities make it very valuable. It sells higher on the market than pine or almost any other lumber. It is so valuable for shingles that most of it is saved for that purpose, for cypress shingles are considered the best in the world. Nothing need be said on the topic of the value of cypress for furniture, for sashes, doors and blinds.

Magnolia is another valuable wood, of which there is a good quantity in Southwest Louisiana. This is a very hard, close-grained wood, capable of receiving a very fine polish and almost everlasting. It is fine furniture timber and also unexcelled for wagon hubs.

Oak of the finest quality is found in great abundance. This makes the finest wagon and buggy timber in the world. There are the different varieties of white, black and post oak. Mingled with the oak are generally found ash, hickory, pecan and other fine hardwoods.

Of gum there are several varieties, such as sweet gum, black gum, tupelo gum, etc. This timber is in great abundance. It

abounds not only among the oaks, but also in the cypress bottoms along the rivers. It has not been utilized to any great extent as yet, because the articles for which it is best adapted are not manufactured here. It is very fine grained, tough and light. It is excellent barrel timber, perhaps equal to any other wood grown for barrel staves. It is also first-class box material, and makes fine furniture.

Of curly pine there is considerable. This is, without exception, the most beautiful of all lumber. When highly polished it rivals in beauty the famous mahogany, and even surpasses it. It should be preserved for our future furniture factory. It makes, when properly dressed, most beautiful casings for door and window frames, and is unequalled for fine paneling.

In yellow pine, Louisiana has one of the largest supplies of any State in the Union, and is claimed by some to surpass any State. This tree grows only in the South. Of late, its lumber has grown into great favor, and according to Mr. W. H. Howcott, a leading authority, has come into extensive use in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc. It has greatly supplanted other lumber in many large Western cities. According to this authority there are over 2,400 saw mills in the South, most of them cutting this lumber, and fifty millions of dollars have been invested in Southern pinelands since the last census. Louisiana has shared largely in these sales, and millions of acres have been sold to speculators and manufacturers.

The following compilation from the last United States census, taken from Mr. Howcott's letter in the *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*, of January 2, 1889, shows the *status* of Louisiana as to yellow pine.

The forestry bulletins of the last census of the United States give the following estimates of long and short-leaf pine standing June 1, 1880, viz :

	Long Leaf. Feet.	Short Leaf. Feet.
Alabama.....	18,885,000,000	.....
Florida.....	6,615,000,000	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	41,315,000,000
Georgia.....	16,778,000,000	.....
Louisiana.....	26,588,000,000	21,625,000,000
Mississippi.....	17,200,000,000	6,775,000,000
North Carolina.....	5,229,000,000	.....
South Carolina.....	5,316,000,000	26,093,200,000
Texas.....	20,508,000,000	26,093,200,000
Total.....	117,119,000,000	121,901,400,000

THE LUMBER INTERESTS OF LOUISIANA.

By WATSON JONES.

(Southern States Magazine, September, 1893.)

While it was not the intention of this article to be specific or statistical, a few words as to the location of certain of the principal woods of the State may be appreciated.

The long-leaf pine is found more or less over the hill country of the State, yet it may be said to have two important centres, the eastern and western. The former embraces the parishes of North St. Tammany, Washington, North Tangipahoa, most of St. Helena and East Feliciana. There is a considerable area of pine flats in North St. Tammany, South and West Tangipahoa and East Livingston parishes, and a narrow rim in Southeast St. Helena parish and in Calcasieu. The western centre of the pine is situated in Northwest Catahoula, West Caldwell, Southeast Jackson, all of Winn, nearly all of Grant, except the narrow rim in the Red river valley in the southwest portion of the parish, Northwest and all West Rapides, a small area in Northeast St. Landry, all North Calcasieu, South and West Natchitoches and Southwest Sabine. Alexandria is near the geographical centre of the State, and within a radius of seventy-five miles of this important railroad centre is situated the bulk of the great pine area of the State.

Until recently this great Western pine belt has been untouched. The Southern Pacific Railroad opened up Calcasieu parish mainly at Lake Charles and country contributing. The daily cut there now is about 300,000 feet. Later, the Texas and Pacific Railroad developed the lumber business along its line, but the mills, though of fine character and large cut, have barely made an impress upon the territory.

The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad, now complete from Lake Charles to Alexandria, will afford an outlet for the pine of Northwest St. Landry and South Rapides parishes, and if continued to its avowed terminus at Kansas City, is destined to develop great pine lumber interests in the parishes of Grant and Winn, which it will necessarily traverse.

The Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern Railroad, now running from Alexandria to Monroe, La., gives a very direct outlet to the West for the pine of Grant parish from north to South of its eastern area, of Southeast Winn, East Catahoula, Southeast Caldwell and Northeast Rapides parishes. This railroad opens up an extensive area of pine and is a most important factor in the development of the lumber interest of the State. In some parts of the pine belt the "cut" is very large, sometimes as high as 30,000 feet per acre, and not uncommonly 10,000.

Sometimes many acres can be found where this last figure is exceeded. Few, if any, of these pine lands are now in first hands. Prices range according to cut and accessibility. They are about as follows: Lands cutting 3000 to 4000 feet per acre, distant from railroad, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre; for lands distant from railroad, cutting from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, \$3.00 to \$5.00 lands near to railroad, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre for stumpage; lands away from railroad cutting 15,000 feet are estimated to be worth \$10 per acre.

The bulk of red cypress is situated south of the Red river and west of the Mississippi to the Sabine. The white cypress is a more generally diffused wood and is even found as far north as Delaware. In Louisiana it is to be found in all localities adapted to its growth. The sweet gum has no particular locality. It is a considerable feature in most forests; is rather plentiful in the Mississippi bottom and the river parishes.

The tupelo gum is abundant in many wet bottoms of the State. The holly is everywhere as a scattering tree; the magnolia, though not rare as to a few specimens, is rare to its quantity in any given locality. Both these woods have a great future value. The ash, hickory and various oak are common to the State. The live oak is found on the Southern or Gulf coast, on the Chenieres and buck ridges and bayous along the banks of the streams in many, if not all, the alluvial regions of the State.

No mention has been made of the ash which is scattered throughout many of the upper parishes of the State, also the maple, and in a few localities the black walnut. The pecan is quite common in small bodies throughout the State, and is commonly preserved for the greatly increasing value of the "thin-shelled Louisiana pecan nut." Great numbers are being planted and the young trees grafted with the most perfect samples form a profitable industry. Poplar and cottonwood are also quite generally distributed in the upper parishes near the river, the hackberry, dogwood and sycamore likewise. In localities the sassafras grows so abundantly as to deserve mention.

As to facilities for transporting and marketing the lumber, the primitive methods of river rafting are being rapidly supplanted by the railroads and every modern appliance. The river on the east and the Sabine on the west still serve as outlets for the principal exportation for foreign or coastwise business. The Jackson, or Illinois Central Railroad, is the oldest and still most faithful servant of the mills. The Great Eastern, or Queen and Crescent route, does some business for East Louisiana, but finds its great work in Mississippi. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has very few mills, but is useful for its connections,

while it has a small local trade. The Southern Pacific furnishes ready distribution of the cypress of the South and the yellow pine of the Southwest.

Two branches of the Southern Pacific from Shriever to Thibodaux and Shriever to Houma are built. One is projected from Raceland to Lafourche and several others in the western part of the State, which will open up valuable timber sections.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad is most important for the Red River sections of the State. The "Vidalia Route" takes in the northern and uplands from the eastern border to Shreveport, which is a center for all hard wood operations. The same may be said of the road from Delta, opposite Vicksburg to Shreveport. There is a narrow guage road from Shreveport running through DeSoto and Caddo parishes, crossing the Sabine river at Logansport, which will eventually be made wide gauge and extended into Texas. It opens a vast pine district.

Thus, in extent, in variety, in favor, as to locations and facilities of transportation, the lumber interests of Louisiana merit the attention of the wealthy capitalist, the competent, energetic manufacturer, and above all, the man of family who seeks to make a home where opportunity to "grow up with the country" makes a small investment in the present sure capital for the future.

STATEMENT

From the Naval Officer of Number of Vessels Entered from Foreign Ports,
at the Port of New Orleans, during the year ending November 30, 1893.

Antwerp.....	7	Messina.....	4
Algiers.....	1	Marseilles.....	4
Airannoth.....	2	Martinique.....	1
Bocas del Torro.....	81	Madeira.....	3
Bluefields.....	103	Montevideo.....	1
Brazil.....	2	Mayport.....	1
Balize.....	30	North Shields.....	1
Bremen.....	7	Naples.....	2
Barry.....	1	Oporto.....	1
Barbadoes.....	4	Progreso.....	14
Barcelona.....	9	Puerto Cortez.....	45
Bonaco.....	1	Port Bellow.....	1
Bordeaux.....	2	Port Limon.....	49
Bermuda.....	1	Palermo.....	12
Barrow.....	2	Port Lucia.....	1
Cienfuegos.....	33	Port au Pitre.....	1
Cardiff.....	13	Pt. Trinidad.....	2
Colon.....	8	Pt. Delgado.....	1
Carthage.....	5	Plymouth.....	1
Castellamare.....	2	Penarth.....	1
Coatzacoalcas.....	1	Ruatan.....	8
Cape Verde.....	2	Rio.....	21
Ceiba.....	49	Rotterdam.....	3
Cuba.....	19	San Martha.....	15
Cardenas.....	4	San Vincente.....	12
Campeche.....	1	St. Nicholas.....	1
Cartia.....	1	Swansea.....	4
Dublin.....	1	Santos.....	3
Frontera.....	4	San Andres.....	1
Glasgow.....	1	St. Lucia.....	4
Genoa.....	3	Sagua la Grande.....	1
Georgetown.....	1	Shields.....	3
Havana.....	78	St. Anna.....	1
Hamburg.....	26	Santa Cruz.....	1
Havre.....	7	St. Michael.....	2
Honduras.....	18	Sunderland.....	1
Halifax.....	1	Truxillo.....	10
Hayti.....	1	Teneriffe.....	3
Kingston.....	4	Tampico.....	2
Liverpool.....	72	Trinidad.....	1
London.....	10	Torrato.....	1
Las Palmas.....	11	Utiella.....	2
Leghorn.....	1	Vera Cruz.....	14
Livingston.....	15	Witherpool.....	4
Lisbon.....	1	Whitley.....	1
Matanzas.....	11		
Mexico.....	21		

NEW ORLEANS.

It is the open gateway to the largest and most productive territory in the world.

It is situated on, and near the mouth of, the largest river in the world. The waters of more than 19,000 miles of navigable rivers flow past its doors.

It is the second city in America in the value of its exports.

It is stated that the exports of this port for 1892 were \$331,253,000, and the imports \$189,090,000. These figures show that New Orleans is one of the most important cities in the United States.

It is the largest cotton market known.

Ships from every nation are found at its wharves.

It is in easy reach of the great timber producing regions of the South.

It is rapidly increasing in population, its manufactories, its trade and its financial condition.

HOMESTEAD ON UNITED STATES LANDS.

The homestead laws secure to qualified persons the right to settle upon, enter and acquire title to not exceeding one-quarter section, or 160 acres of public land, by establishing and maintaining residence thereon and improving and cultivating the land for the continuous period of five years.

A homestead entryman must be the head of a family, or a person who has arrived at the age of twenty^{one} years, and a citizen of the United States, or one who has filed his declaration of intention to become such as required by the naturalization laws, to which Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), attaches the condition that he must not be the proprietor of not more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory.

Where a wife has been divorced from her husband or deserted, so that she is dependent upon her own resources for support, she can make homestead entry as the head of a family, or as a *femme sole*.

COMMUTATION OF UNITED STATES HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

If a homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on a tract he may pay for it with cash. Military bounty-land warrants, agricultural college scrip, and private land claim scrip may be located in lieu of cash payment.

To entitle a homestead claimant to the land upon making such payment, under Section 2301, Revised Statutes, as originally enacted, he must prove his actual settlement, improvement, and cultivation for not less than six months preceding date of proof. Residence on the land must be actual and continuous for the prescribed period.

The sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891, amends Section 2301, Revised Statutes, so as to require that parties proposing to commute their homestead entries to cash shall make proof of settlement and of residence and cultivation of the land for a period of fourteen months from the date of the entry.

There are about 1,248,626 acres of United States public lands in the State; none of these lands are subject to private entry. The timber culture and pre-emption laws have all been repealed.

UNITED STATES HOMESTEAD FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

The land office fees and commissions, payable when application is made, are as follows:

In Louisiana (Revised Statutes, 2238.)

	Land at \$2.50 per acre.	Land at \$1.25 per acre.
For 160 acres	\$18 00	\$14 00
“ 80 acres	9 00	7 00
“ 40 acres	7 00	6 00

The land office fees and commissions, payable at time of making proof are as follows:

	Land at \$2.50 per acre.	Land at \$1.25 per acre.
For 160 acres	\$8 00	\$4 00
“ 80 acres	4 00	2 00
“ 40 acres	2 00	1 00

The land office fees, as stated, are all that has to be paid to acquire a perfect title under the homestead law. The prices fixed, viz., \$1.25 and \$2.50, refers to the price of the land when the party wishes to commute, that is, if he prefers to pay this price instead of *continuing* to hold under the homestead law. If he pays this price after having entered the homestead he will not have to continue to reside on the place.

ARREARAGE OF THE PARISHES AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLIC LANDS.

Parishes.	Square Miles	Square Acres.	United States Public Lands. No. of Acres.
Acadia	616	394,240	100
Ascension	373	238,720	60,000
Assumption	353	227,200	183
Avozelles	843	535,520	2,260
Baton Rouge, East	425	272,000	3,360
Baton Rouge, West	210	134,400	.....
Bienville	856	547,840	36,380
Bossier	773	494,720	30,260
Caddo	852	545,280	66,051
Calcasieu	3,268	2,091,520	95,610
Caldwell	545	348,800	48,480
Cameron	1,560	998,400	1,000
Carroll, East	400	256,000	320
Carroll, West	380	243,200	1,250
Catahoula	1,350	864,000	97,000
Claiborne	778	497,920	8,500
Concordia	665	425,600	.....
De Soto	816	547,840	30,656
Feliciana, East	466	298,240	3,756
Feliciana, West	385	246,400	800
Franklin	614	393,960	2,207
Grant	636	407,040	59,300
Iberia	667	426,880	2,160
Iberville	646	413,440	.....
Jackson	577	369,280	18,120
Jefferson	603	385,920	2,000
Lafayette	239	152,960	.....
Lafourche	1,024	655,360	.....
Lincoln	575	368,000	3,240
Livingston	593	379,520	13,720
Madison	684	437,760	160
Morehouse	760	486,400	12,590
Natchitoches	1,29	825,600	73,170
Orleans	199	127,360	.....
Onachita	640	409,600	31,520
Plaquemines	930	595,200	4,970
Pointe Coupee	575	368,000	173
Rapides	1,496	975,440	51,410
Red River	400	256,000	38,000
Richland	578	369,920	800
Sabine	1,008	645,120	95,500
St. Bernard	680	435,200	2,380
St. Charles	393	251,520	.....
St. Helena	413	264,320	2,780
St. James	343	219,520	.....
St. John Baptist	230	147,200	.....
St. Landry	1,683	1,077,120	30,600
St. Martin	618	395,520	1,200
St. Mary	648	414,720	500
St. Tammany	923	590,720	18,250
Tangipahoa	790	505,600	13,460
Tensas	641	410,240	200
Terrebonne	1,977	1,265,280	2,000
Union	910	582,400	27,400
Vermilion	1,250	800,000	400
Vernon	1,540	985,600	115,520
Washington	668	427,520	21,620
Webster	615	393,600	12,800
Winn	954	610,560	104,490
Total, 59	45,966	29,418,240	1,248,626

HOMESTEAD ON STATE PUBLIC LANDS.

ACTS 1888; ACT 64, SEC. 1. Any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of this State, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one-quarter section or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands of the State upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time of making the application be subject to pre-emption, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

ACTS OF 1880, P. 85. The public lands, donated by Congress to the State of Louisiana, shall be subject to entry and sale, at the rate of seventy-five cents per acre, for any number of acres; and any person making affidavit that he or she enters for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and together with the said entry, he or she has not acquired from the State of Louisiana, under the provisions of this or any act, graduating State land, more than one hundred and sixty acres, according to the established surveys, shall be allowed to enter one hundred and sixty acres, according to the established surveys, shall be allowed to enter one hundred and sixty acres at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per acre.

There are about 3,423,199 acres of State public lands in the State.

LETTER OF STATE REGISTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Baton Rouge, November 23, 1893. }

Commissioner of Immigration, New Orleans, La. :

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of the 21st inst., I have to inform you that the within copy of Act is still in force, and is the law. This does not apply at all to homesteaders, that the governing law as to these is Act No. 64, of the session of 1883, which you will find on page 70 of the acts of that year.

Homesteaders are not required to pay any fees or price whatever, except when they require copies of survey and certificates, which they seldom do.

The enclosed copy of Act 85 of 1880 refers entirely to purchasers of State lands. The public lands donated by the Acts of Congress to the State are all swampy and overflowed and were so donated because they were not fit for settlement and cultivation; hence there are few homestead entries made

at this office. The United States owns large areas of land in this State which is reserved for actual settlers or homesteaders; of these and all laws bearing on the subject you can obtain from the Register United States Land Office in your city.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. LANIER,
Register.

STATE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE—HOMESTEADS.

CONSTITUTION OF 1879, ART. 219. There shall be exempt from seizure and sale by any process whatever, except as herein, provided, the homesteads *bona fide* owned by the debtor and occupied by him, consisting of lands, buildings and appurtenances, whether rural or urban, of every head of a family, or person having a mother or father, a person or persons, dependent upon him or her for support; also one work horse, one wagon or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-five head of hogs, or one thousand pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in pork, whether these exempted objects be attached to a homestead, or not, and on a farm the necessary quantity of corn and fodder for the enurrent year, and the necessary farming implements to the value of two thousand dollars.

ART. 221. The owner of a homestead shall at any time have the right to supplement his exemption by adding to the amount already set apart, which is less than the whole amount of the exemption herein allowed, sufficient to make his homestead any exemption equal to the whole amount allowed by the Constitution.

Such exemptions to be valid shall be set apart and registered as shall be provided by law. The benefit of this provision may be claimed by the surviving spouse or minor child or children of a deceased beneficiary if in indigent circumstances.

LAW AS TO REGISTERING EXEMPTIONS.

ACTS OF 1880, P. 149. The person or persons claiming the benefit of the homestead and exemptions provided by law, pursuant to Articles 219 and 220 of the Constitution of 1879, must execute a written declaration of homestead. This declaration must contain (1 a statement of the facts that show the person claiming the homestead and exemptions is a person of the description to be entitled thereto; (2) a statement that the person claiming it is residing on the land or lot claimed as homestead and owns it by a *bona fide* title, stating the nature of the title; (3) a description of the lot or tract of land; (4) an enumeration of the exemptions; (5) an estimate of the cash value of the homestead and exemptions, a statement of intention to claim such homestead and exemptions. The declaration must be sworn to and recorded in the book of mortgages for the parish where the homestead claimed is situated.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ART. 207. There shall be exemption from taxation household property to the value of five hundred dollars.

MANUFACTURERS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ART. 207. There shall also be exempt from taxation and license for a period of ten years from the adoption of the Constitution, the capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, leather-shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, flour-machinery, agricultural implements and furniture, and other articles of wood, marble or stone, soap, stationery, ink and paper, boat-building, and chocolate; provided, that not less than five hands are employed in any one factory.

VARIOUS PRIVILEGES OF LABORERS—ACTS 1886, NO. 89.

CIVIL CODE, ART. 3217. The workman or artisan shall have a privilege for the price of his labor on the movable property, which he has repaired or made, if the thing is in his possession.

CIVIL CODE, ART. 3249. Architects, undertakers, bricklayers, painters, master builders, contractors, sub-contractors, journeymen, laborers, cartmen and other laborers employed in constructing, rebuilding or repairing houses, buildings, or making other works, shall have a privilege upon the building, improvements, or other work erected, and upon the lot of ground not exceeding one acre, upon which the building, improvement or other work shall be erected; provided such lot of ground belongs to the person having such building, improvement, or other work erected.

WIDOW'S PRIVILEGE.

CIVIL CODE, 3186, 3252, 3254. Whenever the widow or minor children of the deceased shall be left in necessitous circumstances and not possess property in their own right to the amount of one thousand dollars, the widow or legal representative of the children shall be entitled to receive from the succession owned by them or either of them, sufficient to make up the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be paid before all other debts, except vendor's privilege and expenses of selling the property.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE.

EXEMPTION IN FAVOR OF LESSEE OR TENANT.

CIVIL CODE, ART. 2705. The lessee shall be entitled to retain out of property subjected by law to the lessor's privilege, his clothes and linen, and

those of his wife and family, his bed, bedding and bedstead, those of his wife and family; his arms, accoutrements, and the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of his trade or profession by which he gains a living, and that of his family.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE FOR DEBT.

ACTS 1876, No. 79, SEC. 1. The sheriff or constable cannot seize the linen and clothes belonging to the debtor, or his wife, nor his bed, bedding, or bedstead, nor those of his family, nor his arms and military accoutrements, nor the tools, instruments and books, sewing machines necessary for the exercise of his or her calling, trade or profession by which he or she makes a living, nor shall he in any case seize money due for the salary of an officer, nor laborers' wages, nor the cooking stove, nor utensils of the said stove, nor the plates, dishes, knives and forks, and spoons, nor the dining table and dining chairs, nor wash-tubs, nor smoothing irons and ironing furnaces, nor family portraits belonging to the debtor, nor the musical instruments played on, or practiced on by any member of the family.

Amendment—Nor the corn, fodder, hay, provisions and other supplies necessary for carrying on the plantation to which they are attached for the current year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STATE CONSTITUTION, ART. 208. The General Assembly shall levy an annual poll tax for the maintenance of public schools, upon every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one years, which shall never be less than one dollar and a half per capita, and the General Assembly shall pass laws to enforce payment of said tax.

ART. 224. There shall be free public schools established by the General Assembly throughout the State for the education of all the children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years; and the General Assembly shall provide for their establishment, maintenance and support by taxation, or otherwise, and all moneys so raised except in proportion to the number of children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

ART. 227. The funds derived from the collection of the poll tax shall be applied to the maintenance of public schools as organized under this Constitution, and shall be applied exclusively to the support of public schools in the parish in which the same shall have been collected, and shall be accounted for and paid by the collecting officers to the competent school authorities of each parish.

ART. 229. The school funds of the State shall consist of: 1st. The proceeds of taxation for school purposes, as provided in the Constitution. 2d.

The interest on the proceeds of all public lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools. 3d. Of lands and other property which may hereafter be bequeathed, granted or donated to the State or generally for school purposes. 4th. All funds or property other than unimproved lands, bequeathed or granted to the State, not designated for other purposes. 5th. The proceeds of vacant estates falling under the law to the State of Louisiana.

The Legislature may appropriate to the same fund the proceeds, in whole or in part, of the public lands not designated for any other purpose, and shall provide that every parish may levy a special tax for the public schools therein, which shall not exceed the State tax; provided, that with such tax the whole amount shall not exceed the limits of parish taxation fixed by this Constitution.

ART. 230 of the State Constitution declares that the University of Louisiana, located in New Orleans, shall be recognized in its three departments, viz: Law, medical and academical department and directs the General Assembly to make proper provisions for the maintenance of the same.

ART. 230, also provides that the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, located in the city of Baton Rouge, shall be maintained, and all the revenues derived from the sale of land donated by the United States to the State, shall be used for the support of the same.

These institutions are well maintained and flourishing.

“Property dedicated to the use and belonging to public schools, or employed by municipal corporations for that purpose, shall be and is hereby exempted from seizure.”

STATEMENTS

Condensed from the Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education—1890-1891.

Parishes.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils enroll'd.	Average attendance.	No. of teachers employed.	Average monthly salaries of teachers.	No. of private schools.	No. of teachers private schools.	No. of pupils attending private schools.
Acadia	37	1,113	739	40	29.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	190
Ascension	33	2,001	1,318	42	32.25	5	20	364
Assumption	34	1,592	1,187	47	30.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...
Avoyelles	61	2,951	...	61	26.55	...	...	...
Baton Rouge, East	45	1,983	1,544	54	29.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Baton Rouge, West	17	619	531	17	30.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Bienville	32	1,404	823	...	33.93	...	...	...
Bossier	69	2,528	1,497	72	32.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	142
Caddo	80	4,907	2,932	99	31.86	7	28	319
Calcasieu	62	2,658	1,866	...	36.55	...	...	...
Caldwell	27	2,391	1,594	27	29.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	...
Cameron	16	364	254	...	23.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	88
Carroll, East	23	1,369	945	25	51.25	2	2	70
Carroll, West	8	372	292	8	25.00	5	5	95
Catahoula	56	1,856	1,319	56	31.10	...	...	...
Claiborne	123	5,441	4,774	123	29.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	56	1,740
Concordia	28	1,174	910	28	32.50	...	...	...
DeSoto	87	2,774	2,238	93	28.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	25	463
Feliciania, East	41	1,527	1,106	46	20.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	42	534
Feliciania, West	18	869	669	23	29.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	44
Franklin	30	740	603	...	23.72	2	2	46
Grant	35	1,842	1,178	...	30.00	7	10	295
Iberia	26	2,078	1,042	35	35.00	...	...	...
Iberville	35	1,926	1,668	51	31.10	...	...	...
Jackson	44	1,715	1,328	...	26.45	...	...	...
Jefferson	17	917	706	27	35.75	...	...	...
Lafayette	18	955	546	19	36.94	...	...	...
Lafourche	43	1,955	1,551	50	35.60	11	33	417
Lincoln	60	2,894	2,215	60	31.49	...	...	...
Livingston	40	1,139	...	41	16.37	8	8	140
Madison	31	1,397	1,222	31	35.50	2	31	1,397
Morehouse	42	1,984	1,441	45	39.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Natchitoches	87	3,932	3,484	88	38.20	...	...	...
Orleans	58	22,209	16,087	466	80.00	147	761	16,610
Ouachita	57	2,898	2,285	...	38.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	90
Plaquemines	36	1,385	...	36	30.00	...	...	...
Pointe Coupee	40	1,358	1,076	76	24.92	...	...	...
Rapides	67	3,259	2,339	74	36.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	...	...
Red River	31	1,469	959	38	30.01	...	5	167
Richland	13	616	494	22	40.80	...	...	...
Sabine	88	3,861	2,476	...	25.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	14	196
St. Bernard	14	475	388	14	22.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
St. Charles	17	967	...	17	40.00	...	...	...
St. Helena	48	1,457	1,398	...	20.54	3	5	158
St. James	17	840	551	17	35.00	5	48	332
St. John	15	729	528	15	30.00	...	...	...
St. Landry	59	1,350	952	...	30.00	...	...	...
St. Martin	18	1,015	690	23	30.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
St. Mary	39	3,097	2,454	65	31.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
St. Tammany	36	1,138	885	...	26.50	5	7	94
Tangipahoa	60	2,156	1,730	...	27.00	...	...	...
Tensas	44	2,373	2,067	44	49.75	2	1	14
Terrebonne	46	2,288	1,782	50	30.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7	...
Union	96	3,946	2,590	96	21.61	28	28	600
Vermilion	24	643	499	25	34.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Vernon	52	1,541	1,235	...	26.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Washington	22	1,250	...	22	...	...	...	...
Webster	53	2,432	1,886	55	23.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Winn	45	1,642	1,047	45	28.35	4	45	322
		130,711						

AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Years.	Males.	Females.
1884.....	33.95	29.45
1885.....	34.82	31.75
1886.....	34.83	31.72
1887.....	34.20	31.40
1888.....	34.09	31.20
1889.....	36.30	32.16
1890.....	38.20	32.18

EXTRACT

From the Latest Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education.

"GENERAL OBSERVATIONS."

"The public school system is rapidly growing in popular favor in this State; and it may be truthfully said that there but few communities to be found so callous and benighted as not to fully appreciate the importance of educating their children, and fitting them for the duties and responsibilities of life.

"In our cities and throughout the rural districts, very many of our best and ablest men and women are giving their aid and influence to the advancement of the cause, and the great masses of the people are beginning to realize the pressure of a new and higher civilization. Elements of success are combining in this State that must assuredly triumph over all obstacles and disadvantages, and soon place the public school system of Louisiana in the front rank of the forty-four State systems now prevailing in this country.

"It is not pretended that our system is perfect, or that its success is commensurate with our desires, but we do mean that there has been a steady advance, an orderly progress, and that however inadequate our school revenues may still be, they exceeded a million last year, and that we have abundant reason to feel gratified and encouraged with the general outlook. We feel satisfied that the table and diagrams appearing in this report will bear us out in what we say."

GAME LAWS OF LOUISIANA.

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF 1882-1901.

“It shall be unlawful in this State to catch, kill or pursue with such intent, any wild buck, deer or fawn, or to have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, between the first days of March and the first day of October of each year, under a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.”

SEC. 959. “No person shall catch, kill or pursue with, such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any wild turkey, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of October in each year under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.”

SEC. 960. “No person who shall catch, kill or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any quail, partridge or pheasant between the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense; provided, the police juries of the various parishes may regulate the time the provisions of this section are to take effect in their respective parishes; and provided further, that in each and every parish in which the said police juries fail to regulate such time, the time specified in said section shall prevail.”

REASONS FOR CALLING THE MID-SUMMER CONVENTION.

The climate of Louisiana has been so little known and so often misrepresented, that its prosperity has been retarded by unfavorable reports. The leading citizens who desire the prosperity of the State and are anxious to have a good class of people from other States to come here and make Louisiana their home, adopted the plan of having a convention, exclusively of Northern and Western men and natives of other States, held in the city of New Orleans in the hottest month of the year, for the purpose of having the statements of these adopted citizens, as to their own experience, while living in the State; so that the people of other States could judge from the statements of their own people, what is the character of the soil and climate of Louisiana.

MID-SUMMER CONVENTION

Assembled 8th of August under the Auspices of the

State Immigration Association of Louisiana

COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF FORMER CITIZENS,

(Over 500 in Number. Every One in the State Invited.)

OF

Northern, Western and Middle States,

NOW RESIDENTS OF LOUISIANA.

The following are part of the resolutions drawn up and adopted by the convention which was held in New Orleans, and will indicate to our friends in the North and West the real facts in regard to many important matters here. The committee appointed on resolutions after carefully taking in the whole situation reported as follows :

The resolutions were adopted, the entire convention standing, and not a dissenting voice :

Resolved, That this Immigration Convention, composed of those who have come here from other States and have found here a hearty welcome among a hospitable people, desire to express to the citizens of other States the great advantages to be enjoyed here, and to render this testimony to the marvelous advantages here enjoyed in climate, health, fertility of the soil, its cheapness, and the vast opportunities for the requisites of a competence, which we believe are better than now offered in any other State in the Union.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the officers and members of the State Immigration Association for thus bringing together from all parts of the State these newly adopted citizens, thus giving them an opportunity to express their views concerning the facility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate and the hospitality of the people.

Resolved, That the experience of the members of this convention in the interests of labor assures us that the dignity of labor is respected as highly

in Louisiana, as in any other State, and that honorably toil is no bar to preferment in any direction, but rather an aid thereto.

In introducing Prof. S. D. Lucas to the convention as temporary chairman, Col. Moorman said :

"In accordance with the programme arranged and as previously announced, I now have the honor to call to the chair as temporary presiding officer,

PROF. S. DECATUR LUCAS,

formerly from Afton in the State of Iowa, having resided in this State about one year. He comes accredited from his native State as a gentleman of the highest character and of fine ability, and he has proven, during his residence in this State, that he has fully merited the high encomiums given him by his former fellow-citizens of Iowa."

Col. W. R. Lyman moved the appointment of a committee of three to escort Prof. Lucas to the chair.

The motion prevailed and a committee of three, composed of Prof. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, La., Maj. Richard A. Pomeroy, of Iberia, and Dr. S. D. Carpenter, of Plaquemine, were appointed to escort Prof. Lucas to the platform. This distinguished gentleman came to Louisiana from Afton, Union county, Iowa, just one year ago. He was appointed superintendent of public schools in Iowa.

Prof. Lucas on taking the chair said :

"It is truly a surprise to me to be appointed to this place to-day, and I beg to say I greatly appreciate the honor. I am from the State of Iowa, and I feel proud that I am called upon to preside over a convention of my fellow citizens in this my adopted State, particularly so, as I have only resided in the State of Louisiana about one year. We will now proceed to business."

NOMINATIONS WERE DECLARED IN ORDER

for the election of temporary secretary. Prof. A. Thompson, (Iowa,) of Lake Charles, and Mr. T. A. Clayton, (Kansas,) of St. Landry, were nominated, and Prof. Thompson was elected on the withdrawal of Mr. Clayton's name.

Mr. Clayton was made Assistant Secretary.

It was moved that a committee of nine be appointed on rules and order.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, of Calcasieu, thought that a committee of one from each congressional district should be appointed on simple organization, as this would expedite matters.

Capt. P. Butler, of Richland parish, said the convention was not so much to expedite matters as to do good, and the committee should consist of one from each parish where a Northern gentleman lives. He made an amendment to that effect, which was lost. The motion that

ONE MEMBER FROM EACH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BE
APPOINTED,

was then put and carried, and the chair named the following :

Robert Ridgway, (Indiana,) First Congressional District ; Robert Mullenger, (Dakota,) Second ; Dr. S. D. Carpenter, (Iowa,) Third ; C. S. Steele, Fourth ; H. S. Wardwell, Fifth ; Rev. R. E. Patterson, (Illinois,) Sixth.

The committee retired for deliberation.

It was moved that a similar committee be appointed on permanent organization.

There was no objection to this, and no action on it was taken.

A motion was made that a recess of thirty minutes be taken to give time for the committee to report, and also for those present to become acquainted.

Maj. D. J. Wedge, of Clinton, moved that as all the speakers were present they would no longer delay the programme, and that Chief Justice Edward Bermudez make his address of welcome. Motion was carried.

On motion by Capt. P. Butler, of Richland, a committee, consisting Messrs. D. J. Wedge, V. M. Purdy and Hon. John M. Howell were appointed to escort to the stage Chief Justice Bermudez, of the State Supreme Court, who was to deliver the first address of welcome. The committee retired to receive the Chief Justice.

The committee on rules and permanent organization, reported as follows :

1. That Jefferson's 'Manual of Rules' be accepted as the rules to govern this convention in the transaction of its business.

2. Your committee recommend further that the permanent organization of the convention shall be made by the selection of a president, and one vice-president from each Congressional District ; of a secretary and two assistant secretaries, a sergeant-at-arms, and as many assistants as the sergeant-at-arms may appoint."

The report was adopted and

PROF. S. A. KNAPP,

of Lake Charles, was unanimously elected permanent president.

This distinguished gentleman is a native of New York, where he resided over thirty years, and is a graduate of Union University, New York, and came to Louisiana from Ames, Story county, Iowa, in the winter of 1884. He was Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College, and afterwards its president. He came on a lecturing tour, and delivered a course before the Mississippi Agricultural College. His degree of L. L. D. was conferred by the upper Iowa University, in 1880, for services in the cause of education.

In accepting the trust he said :

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention—It is not necessary to detain you a moment to make remarks on this occasion, except to say that we have a great many things to do, which for the honor of the States from which we came, and for the honor of the State we now live in, will, I trust, be done promptly and wisely. I have the honor to say that the convention is now called to order."

After the election of officers Prof. Knapp introduced Chief Justice Edward Bermudez, in the following words :

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have the pleasure to introduce to you, for an address of welcome, Chief Justice Edward Bermudez, to represent the judiciary of Louisiana."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD BERMUDEZ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—The chair, man has announced me as a representative of the Judiciary, on this occasion, This is a slight mistake. I appear in no official capacity whatever. I come as a private individual to make a few remarks on this occasion ; and I do it as the equal of every one here, the superior of none (applause). I come simply as a citizen of Louisiana who has at stake the good of the State, and will not detain you long. The address I have prepared for you, I have made read as a judgment.

The promotors of the convention have met for the purpose of taking such steps as may effectually stimulate immigration, specially from the West and North. They are men of broad minds, of stout hearts. of practical business capacity, who, made aware of the advantages to be derived in agricultural pursuits in this State, came to judge for themselves of her climate and salubrity and the fertility of her soil. After an experimentation of a number of years they have announced themselves amply satisfied and rewarded and have settled permanently within her borders.

THIS IS NO POLITICAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Men generally congregate to avert a common danger or to promote a common good. Seldom do they meet to accomplish a purpose which, when realized, inures exclusively to the benefit of others. Still such seems to be the main object of those who have come together on this occasion.

They have assembled to bear testimony to established facts which will induce others to follow in their footsteps, that they may reap advantages similar to those which they have themselves realized.

They will announce in appropriate form the general resources and wealth of the State and give the moral assurance to all who may trust them, that should they immigrate and settle here, under proper circumstances and with the proper spirit and energy, their fondest aspirations will not be blasted, but on the contrary will be fully verified.

Joining them, the citizens of the State offer to immigrants a large quantity of excellent and cheap lands, much superior to those in other States at like rates, scattered throughout the State, in its most fertile regions, well timbered, fairly roaded, and susceptible, by proper cultivation, of productive almost

EVERYTHING NECESSARY AND USEFUL

for their welfare and prosperity, and this with little or no pains, with hardly any capital except the indispensable outlay to start with, and to have matters and things to move in the right direction.

They offer to them a temperature climate, free from blizzards in winter, although trying at times, but usually bearable in summer; a country as healthy, perhaps healthier than any other similarly situated. Of course, people who die here from disease, as they do elsewhere, but many live to quite advanced age. The mass is not afflicted with those extraordinary maladies which occasionally pray like scourges on doomed communities.

Yellow fever once prevailing here, locally and not as a general thing, has not made its appearance for many years owing in part no doubt to wise and sanitary precautions and to a scattering of the populations of cities. From all indications this dreaded curse will never more show its hideous form, or if it does it should not alarm settlers or planters in the rural portions of the State beyond its reach.

WE OFFER TO IMMIGRANTS

a law-abiding people, honest, charitable and chivalrous, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all needing and deserving assistance.

We offer them the assurance that our people, as a body, is a moral people, reverencing religious principles, encouraging the development of morality and education, convinced (however much they may diverge on certain subjects on those matters) that honesty is the best policy, and that in their intercourse men must be controlled by the wise maxim: "Do unto others that which you wish others to do unto you."

Others better informed on those topics, and who will follow, will adduce satisfactory proof that we have well regulated free schools and numerous churches, both of easy access: that others are daily put up and maintained, wherever the need of growing population requires, all over the State and at which all can learn, much more than the rudiments of knowledge and the fundamental principles on which morality and religion must rest.

They will also show that justice is administered by courts in which the rights of life, liberty, property and the pursuits of happiness are recognized and enforced under a system of legislation which is at least

EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

In exchange all that is expected is that those to whom those friendly and advantageous offers are extended and, who may accept them shall be upright, energetic, enterprising and public-spirited men.

Of Louisiana, as of Naples, it may well be said that it is a fragment of heaven fallen on the earth. Indeed, the soil of Louisiana is such that tickled with a hoe it smiles into a harvest. (Applause.)

Let then such come to us; let them see and judge for themselves of the sincerity of our representations; let them settle among us, exert themselves as they ought to, and they may rest assured that their undertaking, in no way hazardous, will be crowned with success, and that all will mingle fraternally, and, with the blessing of Providence, enhance mightily the common good, the prosperity and the greatness of a common beloved State. To all we tender a hearty welcome. (Great applause.)

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. JOSEPH A. SHAKSPEARE,
MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

Hon. Joseph A. Shakspeare, mayor of the city of New Orleans, amidst much applause, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I welcome you in the name of the city of New Orleans, knowing that you are assembled here for one of the most momentous occasions ever held in Louisiana.

If there is one State in the South that needs a convention of such gentlemen as I see before me, I think it is Louisiana. We are suffering for immigration. Not for that class which has at times found its way here, but for those of the superior kind to which you belong. (Hearty applause.)

Louisiana lands are as fruitful as any in the country. Her climate is excellent, and her health (thanks to the board of health) has lost its old reputation, and yellow fever has, it seems, been shut out.

I hope that this will be the beginning and not the end of an immigration movement. There have been many conventions of this kind held in our city. I was connected with one myself some years back, and we spent money in it, too, but it was too soon for such a movement and nothing came of it. Now, gentlemen, is the proper time to bring people such as you to the State.

I again welcome you to our city. (Great applause.)

HON. J. M. HOWELL,

of Lafourche, La., formerly of Missouri, spoke as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention—Only a few minutes since I was informed that I was expected to say something in reply to the noble Chief Justice, who welcomed us this morning, as a representative of the Supreme Bench of Louisiana. I am totally unprepared to reply to those sentiments. I am a Western man, and was raised in the State of Missouri, I have lived in the States of California, Texas and Louisiana, and in all three of these States I have had something to do with the law.

During my residence in Louisiana of 25 years, from personal observation, I find that the laws are as fairly and impartially administered here, as in any other State in the Union. (Applause.) My observations lead me to believe that without regard to race, sex or former conditions, that nowhere in the United States are the laws more impartially administered than here in this State. (Applause.)

We have, especially in Southwestern Louisiana, a law-abiding population of this State. I have lived among Western men in California, have traveled over every section of this Union, and from all my experience I undertake to say in the presence, of you gentlemen, that no people on the face of the earth have a greater sense of justice and magnanimity than the Creole population of Louisiana. (Applause and cheers.)

Now this is a kind of experience meeting and I don't expect any gentlemen here to-night, will make a lengthy address. I am sure I will not, as I was called upon to speak on this occasion.

without any preparation whatever, but I can say without fear of contradiction, that so far as health is concerned, so far as productiveness of soil, no State in the Union is superior to Louisiana. (Applause.)

I have raised a family here, in this State, three sons and three daughters, and eleven grand children, and but one death has occurred in the family. We passed through the epidemic of 1878, we were all subject to the disease, most of us had it, and we all came out unscathed. There is no other State in the Union where the mortality is less than here in Southwestern Louisiana, and I am glad to see that the tide of immigration has turned this way. I have passed through all of the Western Territories, and know something about their topography and productiveness, and I assure you, that there are places here in Louisiana where five (5) acres of land will produce more than a county in the Northwest. Lands too are much cheaper here than in Idaho, New Mexico, and other Western Territories. We do not appreciate the country we live in as an Iowa gentleman told me, that we do not know what our lands are capable of producing, that he had crossed the continent, and found this more fruitful than in any portion of the United States. We have been so successful in our undertakings, and with so little exertion, that we have fallen behind in the great race that is going on in this country.

I approve of planting colonies in Louisiana, and hope that this system will continue until it takes in the whole State of Louisiana. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention.

Judge Howell was frequently applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

PROF. S. A. KNAPP

spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I would gladly have been excused from this duty, only it would have disturbed the programme and I therefore, consented to make a few remarks. I am prepared to believe most anything that can be said about Louisiana. From my own standpoint, it is the most remarkable piece of geography on the face of the earth. No other portion, as a unity, compares to it. (Applause.)

It would be necessary to take the prairies of Iowa, the rugged timber lands of Maine, and the entire delta of the Nile, twist them all together and thrust through them the Amazon to produce another Louisiana. (Loud cheers and applause.)

Now what I want is this: that that position of geography which is exceptional in its nature, superlative in its character, and marvelous in its productions, shall produce men and women that are not unworthy of the soil upon which they tread. (Hearty

applause.) It was my dream in earlier life, that man, by effort should attain a perfection of training that every muscle of his body and every fibre would be perfectly trained to its offices, and that even his heart-beats would respond to the law and order of a cultured being, that he would thus become a mental and physical unit, placed squarely on his feet, erect, strong, healthful, energetic, a moral force—not a weakling—but a power in the land. Nowhere, where I have gathered with men of intellect and thought have I met more cultured gentlemen than in the assemblies of Louisiana. (Applause.) I have admired them for their breadth, for their depth, for their thoroughness, and their culture, but this is not the point to which I wish to speak to-night, a cultured few was the glory of the Greek.

The great question is the education of the masses—that every man and every woman shall be fully trained and perfectly educated. No fortress can be stronger than its weakest point. No people can be stronger than the masses that make up that people. What makes a nation firm, great and wise, is to have education pereolate all through the people, filtered through the very beings of the lowest, so that when we are seeking for men of power and men of thought, they may be drawn from the community. It makes me shrink when I see that my neighbor's boys and my own boys cannot be selected for these favored places. Why? Because they have not been sufficiently educated. I want to see education in this great country correspond to the country. If it does not, it is because we are unworthy of the country in which we reside. (Applause.)

Now, what must be done? In the first place we need organization and co-operation. It is impossible to carry out a broad education by employing teachers to instruct our separate families, and it is not the best way to instruct. In order to make a strong boy, you must thrust intellect against intellect, brain must rub against brain, force must meet force. It is the old process of the Greeks and the secrets of their strength, only it is brain work now, and not muscle as of yore. We must bring the boys and girls together in groups so that they may be matched against the best intellects of the land, as they ascend from the common school through the gymnasium and the college into the university. Place the poor boy who has had no antecedent advantages, beside a boy who has had all the opportunities that wealth can give and the poor boy will try to measure up somehow, just as it made the Vermonters grow tall and slim, getting up every morning to see if they could not peep over the top of the Green Mountains. (Applause.)

In the great Northwest few of the now foremost people started with much in life. They came from the homes of the

small farmers, and learned to toil when they were children. If they have accumulated great wealth, it is due to their great energy. If they grace the halls of legislation at Washington and sit beside the greatest senator and are his peer, to what do they owe it?

To the institutions of the common school, the college and their own brave hearts and matchless courage. (Applause.)

This is a great country for raising crops of this or that product, but that other crop which overtops all others is the boys and girls it produces. Its whole product is poor and worthless trash unless its men and women are of the grandest kind. (Hearty applause.)

All roads in a former day centred in Rome, all forces, in this modern era, center in the school. All forces should go to make pure, strong young men, and anything that tends to distract their attention, to debilitate or enfeeble their minds, must be eliminated and we must bring to bear on this training all that help build a higher life, because education, in this broad sense, is extensive, and co-operative. A few cannot be great when many are weak; a few cannot be wise and pure when the masses are the reverse.

We must make our boys and girls high-minded, pure, virtuous, courteous, and energetic, teach them to look to high and grand things, teach them the possibilities of life.

I see our posterity in that great future, when the forces of nature are wonderfully aggregated and intensified, some will rise and others will fall in the struggle of the nations, but upon the whole, the star of our people will be in the ascendant. The elements of a great nation are upon this Gulf Coast.

If we are worthy of our position and our age the future will find upon this coast, a people great and strong like the Romans, cultured like the Greeks, and with all the enthusiasm and fire of the ancient Saracens.

The question is not whether we can raise fifty bushels of corn to the acre, or cotton by the square mile, or whether we can make money by the thousands, but, can we produce here in these days of social decay, grand young men, pure, beautiful and noble women. (Long and hearty applause.)

REV. R. F. PATTERSON.

of Baton Rouge, formerly of Charlestown, Illinois, responded to the welcome address of Rev. Dr. Palmer, he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is certainly a very great surprise to me that I should address you, for until I heard my name

called, I was not aware that I was expected to respond to the very able address of Dr. Palmer. It certainly is a compliment from the convention to me, but whether the Northern citizens will be complimented when I am through is another question.

It was about fifteen years ago, at three o'clock in the morning on a day not very far from the present, that I landed at Baton Rouge. All the testimonials I had about my person was a letter of introduction from the president of the First National Bank of Charlestown, Illinois, to Mr. W. L. Larimore, then a resident of East Baton Rouge, who had been raised on adjoining farms, in Kentucky. They had not seen each other for probably thirty years. I presented this letter to the said Mr. Larimore, who received my wife and me in his house as guests. On the day following he drove me around in his buggy, and introduced me to the elders of the Presbyterian Church, who in less than a half an hour after becoming acquainted invited me to fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on the following Sabbath. This was on Thursday morning, I said "I will be very glad to do so, if it be your pleasure." I was next introduced to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, pastor of the Methodist Church. He said to me: "Brother Patterson you must come and preach the Gospel at our church on next Sabbath. It is communion day, and we would like to have you present." I said I would like to be with you, but have already promised the Presbyterian Church. "Well, then, he said, I will invite all the Presbyterians to come to my church so that all may hear you." I accepted the suggestion, and the church was crowded to hear the Illinois preacher.

I was afterwards placed in charge of the Presbyterian Church, with Evangelist privileges. I was made pastor of the church within one year after I landed at Baton Rouge. After serving as pastor for two and a half years, was appointed Evangelist at large for the Presbytery of Louisiana. I went down on the Atchafalaya after the overflow of 1874, and on my very first visit to that place, was met by men, not church-members, who said, Mr. Patterson, make this your home; here is a horse and a saddle, and here is a buggy," and I have experienced for the last fifteen years during my residence here, this same expression of welcome from both people and ministry.

To-day I have a nephew of Jefferson Davis, amongst my elders, who is one of my most cordial supporters.

Now I have one anecdote I wish to present here as an illustration of the healthfulness of this State. Four representative citizens from Baton Rouge made a tour to the Western States and turned up in the neighborhood of Georgetown, Col. On the morning after their arrival while inspecting the place, they found they were regarded with great curiosity and no little suspicion.

One man, after looking at them from first one point and then another, finally said "What business have you gentlemen here, are you seeking interest in the mines?" "No, was the reply. "Well, what did you come for?" "Seeking our health," replied one of the gentlemen (they weighed about 200 pounds). The Westerner looking at them very earnestly for a few minutes finally said, "Great Cæsar, Texas and Arkansas, how many more such sick men have you down in your country." (Cheers and applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. ROBERT RIDGWAY,

of Tile-Works, St. Bernard parish, La., formerly of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I wish to state by way of apology, in justice to myself, and for the information of this convention, that by some mishap or oversight I had no notice that I was expected to prepare an address for this meeting, and knew nothing about it until I came to this convention and saw my name listed on the programme for an address for St. Bernard parish and vicinity. I therefore have had no opportunity for gathering data and statistics whereby I might have been much better prepared to have represented my section of the fair and fertile State of Louisiana. It cannot therefore be expected that I do more than glance at the many advantages to be found in the grand and historic parish of St. Bernard.

I live in this parish and consider it one of the best in the State, and notwithstanding the great and varied advantages that have been so well set forth in this convention of the other parishes of Louisiana, permit me to say, right here, that those of St. Bernard are yet unsurpassed.

This parish adjoins the city of New Orleans, the great metropolis of the sunny South, and is connected therewith by lake, canal, river and railroad communications, unsurpassed by any other section of the State.

The soil of St. Bernard is perhaps as fine and fertile as any in Louisiana or even in the known world; and what has been said in this convention of the health, climate and seasons, also of the variety, quantity and quality of the products of other parishes are equally true of St. Bernard. (Applause.)

I came to this parish an invalid three years ago last June. Had been suffering with that loathsome disease "nasal catarrh." I had exhausted medical skill without effecting a cure. Being called here on business I hired men and superintended the construction of a factory for the manufacture of underdrain tiles.

(This being the pioneer tile works of the State.) At first I was a little cautious, having been taught the erroneous idea that no white man could labor under this tropical sun and live, that none but colored men could do out-door manual labor. I hired a number of negroes and undertook the arduous task of teaching them by examples how to work, as I did not fear a little while at a time myself finally I shed my umbrella and linen, rolled my sleeves and made a full hand, discounting any two darkies that could be found.

Scarce had two weeks elapsed before I felt that the shackles of disease were breaking and falling off, and in six weeks from the time I had landed in Louisiana I had almost wholly recovered. In short I found that this country was not so deathly after all. (Applause.)

By the time I had our tile-works constructed and well into operation I had become so well pleased with the country and people that I concluded to make it my home. (Applause.)

During the following summer of 1886 I went up on Bayou Lafourche, and thoroughly tile drained sixty-seven acres of land. There, I not only superintended the work of excavation, but handled the instruments and spade as well as the colored men, I brought men fresh from the Hoosier State and put them right to work, never missing a meal, and all had hearty appetites and good stomachs.

I think I have demonstrated to my own and others satisfaction that Louisiana is a place where Northern men can come and labor and live. (Applause.)

Too much cannot be said in praise of Louisiana. I find at least from personal observation, that Louisiana possesses to a most wonderful degree, great opportunities for making money, and a young man with any get up about him, with only a little money or even nothing but his energy, can in a few years make a fortune as an agriculturist alone. There is no country on earth that has any greater advantages than Louisiana. (Applause.)

We have twelve months working season, and products for the year round. In the North and West we can labor only part of the year, and during the other three months they have to consume or eat up what they have laid by—not so here—Louisiana offers most wonderful advantages for the enterprising man to come and take hold of. I must be brief in my remarks; there has been much said of Louisiana, of her benefits and advantages, by tongues more flowery than mine, but I will say that the whole has not been told. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. E. BOURNE,

of Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., formerly of Cooperstown, N. Y., who read as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The parish of Vermilion is situated in Southwest Louisiana, it is bounded on the southwest by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south and southeast by Vermillion bay. There is about eight miles of marsh in width, extending the entire width of the parish, where thousands of cattle are pastured winter and summer, with no other food than is found on the marsh. Southwest pass is situated in Vermilion parish.

Southwest pass is the junction of the Gulf of Mexico and Vermilion bay, where there is open deep water, through the Gulf of Mexico to all parts of the world.

There is now a survey being made, for a railroad to connect us with different Western roads at Alexandria, La., and to run from that point to Southwest pass in Vermilion parish.

Vermilion river runs through Vermilion parish, from north to south, discharging its waters into Vermilion bay, about twelve miles east of Southwest pass. We have constant steamboat navigation by way of Vermilion river to the Gulf of Mexico; also many sloops, schooners and oyster luggers traverse the entire width of the parish, and beyond into Lafayette parish. We also have the finest of oysters during the winter at seventy-five cents per hundred; our agricultural products are sugar cane, rice, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, cotton and cabbage. All vegetables grow in abundance.

Our fruits are very fine, and the first in excellence is the Kieffer and LeConte pears; we also have splendid peaches, plums, nectarines, figs, grapes all small fruits; and all the above can be grown as well or better than in the North and West. Also apples will do well here particularly early apples; but winter apples will not equal the Northern grown fruit, but early and late apples are well worth cultivating. We have some oranges but they are not always certain fruit, we occasionally have a freeze that will injure and sometimes kill the trees; yet every one should plant a few trees, as they do very well in this parish.

As for a man's political sentiments, he can express them as freely here, and not be molested as he can in the North or West. To say there is no rascality at the polls would be to say an untruth, but are all the elections at the North conducted with Christian piety, let those well versed with politics answer.

We are not molested, neither in our political sentiments, nor with our desire to vote.

We are not only kindly received but Southern people are very anxious to have us come.

They are not anxious for European immigration, but they are very glad for Western people to come. They are extremely anxious for Western thrift and vim to come.

If demagogues would quit their misrepresentations it would be better both for North and South.

Vermilion parish has a rich soil and good health.

We have almost a constant sea breeze, the nights are delightfully cool, often we want a light covering by 12 o'clock at night.

The heat is not so oppressive as it is in Illinois or Indiana. The thermometer rarely ever reaches to 96°; I have never seen it over 96°.

The health of our citizens is very good, far better than in the Western States. This is a great fruit country and by the time we can get orchards in good bearing we will have direct railroad communication with the great West.

We have garden vegetables the year round. Such vegetables as beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips, lettuce and onions growing all winter, the little freeze we have here does not hurt them.

When we get a railroad to Alexandria, La., this will be a great truck farming country: we will have the great West for our market.

There is no section of the South that can beat us in fruit growing and vegetable garden. Set aside once for all the many foolish tales told to you of the hostile feelings of Southern people as against the Western or Northern people. Human nature is about the same all the world over. The great difference that exists, is their surroundings, each and every section has its peculiarities.

All who wish to leave the cold blizzards of the North, and come to the Sunny South, will receive the right hand of fellowship, and no bulldozing. You can laugh at the peculiarities of Southern people, and in return they will laugh at yours, and be good friends.

One objection Northern and Western people have heretofore had to Louisiana was that there was no Sunday law; we have now a Sunday law and is strictly enforced. Public schools are improving: we have public schools in this parish for ten months

in the year. Morality is improving. Our next fight will be against the liquor traffic. To-morrow a mass meeting will be held to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at Monroe, La.

The writer of the above is a native of New York, and invites all to come to Vermilion parish and you will receive a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. J. H. KEYSER,

of Bellevue, Bossier parish, La., formerly of Pennsylvania, who read as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Bossier parish has a population of about 17,000 with plenty of room for as many more. It is bounded on the north by the State of Arkansas, on the east by Webster parish, on the west by Caddo and on the south by Red River parish; two railroads pass through the parish, one from Vicksburg to Shreveport, the other from the Arkansas line to Shreveport. It is well watered and has a large body of land as rich and fertile as any in the State. There are large tracts of upland, uncultivated, that could be made as productive as lands of a like character anywhere, and is the best poor man's country in my knowledge; a laborer can work three days in six and live well. The lands in the parish are well adapted to all kinds of grain and fruits, and the climate and general health equal that of any place I have seen. I traveled years ago portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, and spent my early life in Pennsylvania, and have been living since 1870 in Bossier parish, La., and taking everything into consideration, I believe a man can live with as much comfort and enjoyment in Louisiana as in any other State of the Union. The people are kind, generous and hospitable, and rarely intermeddle with the political or religious opinions of any one. The great need of the State, is immigrants to fill up her waste places that only need proper culture, to produce in abundance.

And the State and its capabilities only need to be made known generally to attract immigration, and the time is not far distant when Louisiana will be recognized as among the first States of the Union.

In the last few years iron ore has been found in abundance in the northern portion of Bossier parish, which will certainly be utilized in the near future, and labor and capital will be needed, and all of every nationality and every creed are cordially invited to lend a helping hand; we have use for all the brain, muscle and cash we can get. (Applause.)

The next address was by *

MR. WILL H. TUNNARD,

of Natchitoches, formerly of New Jersey, in place of Mr. W. J. Arnett, formerly from Morley, Mich., who read as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—This parish is one of the richest and most productive in Central Louisiana. Most of its lands are above overflow. It is composed of alluvial, hill, and pine lands. Its products are cotton, corn, cane, stock-raising, grasses, grain, vegetables, fruits, such as fig, pomegranate, peach, pear, plum, strawberry, dewberry, blackberry add other varieties. Timber in this parish consists of oak, hickory, ash, beech, maple, dog-wood, gum, pine, willow, cotton-wood, elm, hickory, pecan, locust, magnolia, cypress, walnut and other varieties. Our pine forests are simply magnificent. Its alluvial soils are beyond computation or description. They are of all colors and great fertility. The uplands are usually of a sandy nature but fertile, particularly for fruit raising. This has been demonstrated by the fact that a large number of farmers are now living independent, having raised their own "hog and hominy" within their own precincts.

Schools are abundant and of every denomination. They include the State Normal; the Convent of Divine Providence; and numerous private and several public schools.

The water supply in the parish is abundant. Gushing springs in the pine hills; cisterns in the valleys, besides valuable mineral springs in great variety. Fish are abundant in various streams and bayous, consisting of perch, trout, cat, gaspergoo, buffalo, pike and any variety of other small fish. The price of land depends in price on its location and ranges from \$2.50 to \$25 per acre. Our climate is salubrious; free from epidemics and storms, and as a general rule, healthy where proper precautions are taken against intermittent and bilious fevers. The temperature is usually mild and seldom reaches a high figure. Religion includes Catholic, Jewish, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopalians. Society is as good as elsewhere found. Cane river is free from overflow. No levees; no taxation in this respect.

It is a country for an industrious farmer, and he can make a splendid living here by his industry. (Applause.)

To show what our Northern visitors think of Natchitoches parish, I append the following letter, which speaks for itself:

MORLEY, MICH., May 12, 1888.

Col. A. E. Lemlee, Natchitoches, La.:

I left Michigan on March 19, 1888, for the South, and landed in the city of Natchitoches one week later. When I left Michi-

gan there was plenty of snow and ice, and when I arrived in Natchitoches I found things altogether different. There was plenty of grass for stock, the fruit trees had bloomed, and garden vegetables of all kinds were growing and flowers all ready to bloom, and, if I remember right, some had bloomed.

Ladies, why stay at the North and burn \$50 worth of wood to keep a few flowers from freezing when you can come South and have them bloom nine months in the year and have them out doors, and then you can have your early vegetables all through April. Just think of it; and, let me tell you, I ate some as fine dewberries as I ever ate in my life the last week in April, and you people that were in the North were shivering around the fire. I think fruit of most any kind will grow here in abundance. There is soil to be found adapted to most everything and excellent soil, too, and the climate, so far as I have experienced it, is very nice. It did not affect me disagreeably so far. I think, if anything, it has benefited me, as I have gained several pounds in weight; and in regard to the reception I received from the people, I must say that it was better than I expected. I find them pleasant and hospitable in every way. There is a variety of openings, plenty for all classes; plenty of fine farming lands, both improved and unimproved, to be had cheap, and plenty of timber of all kinds; fine chance for stock-raising as you need to feed for so short a time during the year that the expense is small compared to where you feed six months in the year. There is opening for a cotton factory, oil mill, furniture factory, grist mill, banks, hotels, photographer, and others, too numerous to mention.

Respectfully,

W. J. ARNETT.

Also I append the following extract from a letter which gives the reader a few ideas of the country in and around Natchitoches:

NEW LOTHROP, MICH, May 21, 1888.

Our next move was for the Red River country, in North Louisiana. We took the Texas Pacific train for Natchitoches, and passed for miles through sugar plantations, with here and there a field of rice or corn. Gradually the color of the soil began to change from black to brownish red, and the crops from cane and rice to cotton and corn. As one advances to the northwest the land seems higher and slightly rolling, which seemed to be the case as far as we went all through this Red River country. On the roadsides, in old fields and open woods, the ground is perfectly carpeted with white clover from five to six inches high, affording the finest pasturage in the world for stock and bees.

One thing peculiar to this Red River country, and different from any other section of Louisiana that I visited, is, that the land seems to lose none of its fertility from its increased elevation, making in its favor three of the most important counts in the selection of homes for the people, to-wit: greater healthfulness, good drainage and retained fertility.

Our next line of march was from Natchitoches over into Winn parish, in search of the stately pine for which this parish is noted and which is so pleasing to the eyes of lumbermen. Our course lay over the Cane river at Natchitoches, the banks of which are forty feet high; thence across the island formed by the Cane and Red rivers, through as fine a grazing country as ever a ranchman's eyes feasted upon, until we reached the St. Maurice ferry. A stalwart son of Africa waited at St. Maurice with a flat-boat, which we drove on to, and he landed us on the other side of the big Red.

Our course went over the red lands for several miles, when we struck the pine hills. We finally left the cut-out road and took a track cut through the woods just wide enough to admit the passage of wagons. We traveled on for miles and miles without seeing a house or clearing, through splendid forests of pine and other timber, till at last we came to a cosy little home on top of one of those pine ridges, where reigned peace, plenty and contentment, and where we were treated to our fill of the best the land could afford: As fine bacon as man ever ate, fattened to perfection in the woods; syrup of our host's own make, that has no superior; rice of his own growing, most delicious; corn cakes so nicely browned and sweet, and butter that would rival "choice Illinois" creamery, with nice white honey just that day gathered from a tree in the woods. Surely, what more could one wish for?

After taking our bearing and getting a starting point, with my host for a guide, we struck out through the piney woods to view some of Uncle Sam's domains. After traversing several sections we made a selection of a modest tract and turned our faces once more towards Natchitoches, well satisfied that Louisiana is to be one of the grandest States in the Union.

I cannot close this long drawn out letter without saying that I have traveled, more or less, in over half of the States in the Union, and that I never met with a more cordial welcome than has been offered me by all classes in Louisiana.

Very respectfully yours,

ALFRED GILLET.

MORLEY, MACOSTA CO., MICH.

I found the climate of Natchitoches parish much better than I expected—not near as hot, and the nights very cool and

pleasant, and I consider it, from all appearances, to be a healthy country. There is no danger from overflow. I saw good farming lands even in the pine hill country. The valley lands are in a state of nature, and those cultivated are as rich as I ever saw in any State in the Union. Such as I have seen cleared and in cultivation could not be bought in Michigan for \$75 per acre; here they can be had from \$5 to \$12 per acre. The reason why the country has not, in my opinion, been settled long since by Northern people, is the political talk up North indulged in for a purpose by a class of people for their own personal ends, which has led many to believe that a Northern man would not be welcome down South. This is a great mistake, for I and others who are with me, have been treated as hospitably and kindly as we could be by any people I was ever among. I believe this all so much that I have determined to buy a farm and settle among these people. This is the home for the poor Michigan farmer, instead of digging in the snow. There is good timber of all descriptions, including pine. [Signed]

GEORGE BRADY.

We give the foregoing letters to show our Northern and Western friends the cordiality with which we have already received their people who have visited us, and we can assure them that if they will come to Natchitoches, and the Cane river country, to inspect our soil and products, that they will experience the same hearty welcome at the hands of our citizens. (Great applause.)

The next address was by

HON. JOHN DYMOND,

of Plaquemines parish, formerly of New York, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been notified that I would be expected to deliver a short address upon this interesting occasion, therefore I will make a few remarks which may be pertinent to the subject—and will gladly do everything in my power to assist the grand cause for which this Convention was summoned.

Louisiana is ready to welcome honest men from all parts of the Union, and no better evidence of the hospitality of the people, or desirability as a place of living than the fact of you who have settled here, coming together and saying that you like the land you live in, and shall be glad to see friends seems here from all quarters of the globe. (Applause.)

I was brought up in Ohio, lived in New York for over twenty years, and have lived here most of the time for twenty-two years and during the last eleven years have been a citizen of this State. All of my children were born in New York, but have been here the entire eleven years excepting trips of a few days' duration. Perhaps in this long while, in no other State has any family enjoyed such perfect health. (Applause.)

We are here to-day to speak of what we know, regarding Louisiana, and for the purpose of telling our friends in those less favored countries than this, that they may know the benefits that are ours so they too, may come and make their homes with us. This subject of Immigration is one in which we are all interested, and as I believe one of the most common errors Northern and Western people have concerning our State is, that it is not a very healthy State in which to live, I shall give my testimony on that subject. From personal experience of eleven years, I have never been sick, nor have my children. They are all strong and healthy. One of them, a Creole by birth here in Louisiana is the brightest and smartest of the lot. (Applause.)

We cannot say whether it is due to the fact of having been born in Louisiana or not. (Laughter and applause.)

As regards the reception extended, all are heartily welcomed. Northerners coming here have been surprised at the warm reception given them. Settlers from other States who came here to live, are now holding out their hands and are inviting new comers from every other State in the Union to also share with them the advantages offered in Louisiana. (Applause.)

The time has come when the people appreciating as they do the wonderful fertility of this soil, begin to realize that the development of these lands, cannot be done without additional population. Our population is at present, I believe, about 1000,000, perhaps slightly more, but the agricultural pursuits will support two or three millions as well one.

The Western States have all filled up rapidly owing to the inducements held forth for both agricultural and manufacturing interests.

This State offers as many advantages for industries of all kinds as does any State in the Union, and therefore I say as a private citizen and as an officer of this Immigration Association, that every endeavor should be used to induce immigrants to come here. The people stand ready to share with those of other States the great advantages Louisiana possesses, and stand ready to give them a hearty welcome, and we are willing to divide, what we have with those who come, believing that we all shall be the richer for doing so, in the end. (Applause.)

In regard to climate no Northern city at this hour is any cooler. The bricks and mortar get heated, and the air naturally becomes so stifling hot as to be almost unendurable. They have no cooling breeze such as we have from the Gulf. (Applause.)

Sun strokes, a disease from which we suffer very little here, is very prevalent in the Northern cities, where it is often attended with fatal results and I believe our statistics prove that our warm season is quite as healthful as our cold weather. We certainly have one of the most healthful States in the Union as is clearly demonstrated by the condition of the doctors residing in Plaquemines. With a population of 12,000 persons, there are but three or four physicians practicing, and they can scarcely make a living independent of their farming interest, owing to the healthfulness of the climate, and I do not know of more conclusive proof than that. (Applause.)

I believe that I have about exhausted the topic, and will close by saying that I had a hearty welcome from the beginning, have experienced it during all these years, and can say to my friends from all parts of the Union, "come here and you shall be equally welcomed." (Cheers and applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. S. L. CAREY

from Manchester, Iowa, now of Jennings, La., who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—If there is anything more pleasing, or that could induce me to say a few words of welcome to-night, it would be the fact that I have been the humble means of bringing down so many of these faces I see present from Iowa, Illinois and the great Northwest, to this Southland of Louisiana. And I will say that we think we have struck the veritable garden of Eden.

The surveyor (Mr. M. Freeman) says that in prospecting and digging around for corner stakes he has come across some of the roots of the old apple tree. He may be wrong about that for I often think that the forbidden fruit must have been a green persimmon the way it has puckered up our lives and characters. (Applause.)

About five years ago I came from Iowa to the State of Louisiana. Since then hundreds of people have come, and have been made welcome. About a year ago the good Governor of this great State of Louisiana (Samuel Douglas McEnery) tendered us in a speech a most hearty welcome to this State, and ever since then, we have felt entirely at home.

We have come here not to buy you out, but to identify our interest with yours, to be flesh of your flesh, and bone of your bone."

This immigration movement started in a small way. We were but a handful at first, but we have grown large and strong by degrees, and not all at once. We have had difficulties to undergo, not from your bounteous soil or genial climate, or from any want of welcome, but from our own ignorance, especially of the conditions of the soil. We were told that we had settled in the poorest part of Louisiana, but I can show you corn grown down in Calcasieu parish, the like of which was not seen at the Exposition, and no fertilizer was used save a little hay and straw.

I think we have there between 500 and 600 families in Calcasieu, and the prospect is that we will send to market, this this year, 10,000 tons of hay.

The increase of the value of rice is over \$100,000. The increase of property values in our parish has been about \$3,000,000.

If you want immigration you must ask the railroads for help. We have asked them, and they say we can have those from the Northwest, and that they are working with us, and the rates of freight charged by these railroads are by no means excessive.

River and water communication presents a competition which effectively keeps rates low.

There is one thing I would like to say about this immigration, and that is those coming to us will be loyal to our State, to the government and the people, and I will close with this statement, "that there is no anarchy in this immigration." (Cheers and applause.)

HON. ROBERT MULLENGER.

of Houma, Terrebonne parish, La., formerly of Springfield, Dakota, spoke as follows:

While there are States that may boast of a larger variety of products and may in some respects excel our State (I do not know where such States are) that taken for its size, for its climate or its healthfulness, for its products or resources, I undertake to say that there is no finer State in the Union than the State of Louisiana. (Loud cheers and applause.) But if I rightly remember rightly, the locality where I am, Terrebonne, means "Good land," and it is rightly named. In its soil and climate it is excellent, and in its production it cannot be excelled by any parish in this State or any other State. If we take that king of crops—the sugar cane—I can show you fields of cane to-day whose owners will tell you, that the yield they have frequently had, and expect to get, 40 tons per acre. Just to think of it. Forty tons means three hogsheads of sugar, which sells from \$180 to \$200 for the three hogsheads, and that acre of sugar is culti-

vated with as little labor as one acre of corn in the North. Corn is not raised as largely as in other parishes, but as one corn is raised in Terrebonne as I have ever seen anywhere. The rice crops where raised is good; and for what is termed "truck farming," I know of no better place than the parish of Terrebonne. In the way of fruits there has been no special effort made. A few fig trees, some orange trees, some grape vines, some Japan-plum trees and a few other varieties. These trees are planted and then left to take care of themselves. Like the old Irish lady who said when she stood at the door and looked into the room where the sick minister was lying at the point of death, "If he lives, he lives; if he dies, he dies"—so with the fruits. "if they live, they live: if they die, they die." (Loud applause.) And yet in examining there, I have seen some of the finest grape-vines I ever set eyes on. I saw one grape-vine there (it looked like the Clinton) strong, vigorous and hardy, its foliage very dense, but its bunches were about four (4) times as large as the Clinton, and there were fully 3060 bunches of grapes upon that one vine. I believe that the grape culture with proper cultivation can be made a decided success in Terrebonne. But we have in connection with this our natural resources.

Our sea shore along the Gulf shore abounds with red fish, sheephead, Spanish mackerel, green and speckled trout in unlimited quantities, green turtle, large terrapins, and oysters in untold millions.

In relation to health, take a good look at me, I am a fair specimen, strong and hearty. I have lived in England, I have lived on the ocean, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, in Iowa and Dakota, some in Virginia, some in Alabama, and never in any of those States have I been as healthy as down in Terrebonne. There is, of course, some sickness there, for some people every time they have a pain in their little finger have to send for the doctor, but you will find such people everywhere. I undertake to say, that for the number of people that are living in the parish of Terrebonne, that there is as little sickness as any place where I have ever lived.

The climate certainly is magnificent. I heard one gentleman say that he believed there was more climate in Terrebonne to the square inch than anywhere else.

In the North, where I have lived the temperature will drop 50° within five minutes, I am not exaggerating. I was in Dakota during that memorable blizzard of last winter, which occurred on January 12th when there was a change of 70° from noon on the 12th to 6 a. m. on the 13th. We have nothing of that kind here. The time is not far distant, even within the next decade when Louisiana shall stand in the front rank assert-

ing her birthright, as one of the noblest, grandest and most glorious States. (Applause.)

I think I have spoken long enough; I thank you ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention. (Long and hearty applause.)

The next address was by

PROF. S. DECATUR LUCAS,

of Minden, Webster parish, La., formerly of Afton, Iowa, who addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—While yet in my youth, even as far back as my childhood, I remember distinctly to have heard these memorable words used first by the immortal Greely: "Young man Go West." Considering the feeling then existing between the North and South, what others could he give?

But now that cheap Western homes and valuable government lands may not be had east of the Rockies, the flood of immigration is turning in another course, and has already begun to pour down upon our Southern shores. This stream under proper influences will continue to flow in upon us until our broad acres, now lying idle and untilled, will literally groan beneath the burden of their crops.

The object of our meeting here to day is two-fold: First, to extend to our friends in the Norte a most hearty invitation to our glorious State, and assure them a cordial welcome and hospitable reception by the people of the South. Second, to demonstrate to them the numberless advantages and advantages and unlimited resources of our favored land. (Applause.)

In respect to the first of these objects, we can unqualifiedly say that never have we received a warmer welcome, nor have we ever been treated with more kindness and respect than by the people with whom we have chosen to make our homes. The elaborate decoration we see about us to-day, these grand displays and adornments express far more to us than show or barren ornament. The State of Louisiana extends a hearty invitation to every man and woman in Europe and America of whatever nationality or creed, to come within her borders. The invitation is as broad as earth; and the attractions of her climate, the fertility of her soil, the almost limitless range of her productions and sources of prosperity commend her to all who are seeking to better their condition in health or possessions.

In speaking of the attractions that are offered to our Northern brethren, I shall confine my remarks to that portion of the State known as North Louisiana. Here the most fastidious may find conditions suited to their tastes and requirements. With

our broad expanses of alluvial lands on the east, with our elevated "Bluff Formation" between the Mazon and Ouachita, and our famous Red Lands on the West, we can offer a greater diversity of soil than can be found within the same extent in any other of the United States. In the alluvial districts we find a soil deep, rich and porous; absorbing water freely, and absolutely exempt from the parching drought. An adequate levee system fully protects it from overflow, and with an efficient drainage to the westward, a failure of crops is a consideration that gives the planter no uneasiness whatever.

The bluff region west of the Mazon is practically above overflow and generally level. In this we find the soil lighter than in the alluvial portion but highly productive and adapted to raising all crops peculiar to the South. West of the Ouachita the characteristic features are radically changed; instead of the broad level tracts we find the surface broken by a succession of low hills, the monotony of which is occasionally relieved by valleys and level plains. The soil is very fertile, admirably adapted to grazing, and the production of all kinds of grains, cotton and tobacco. In fact this portion of the State is more suitable to *farming* than *planting*.

The health and climate of a community are two of the most important considerations, and in these respects North Louisiana can offer inducements, equalled perhaps by but two other States in the Union. We can boast an average temperature for the three summer months of 79° with a maximum of 98°; while the average winter temperature is 52° with a minimum of 18°. This gives us a range of only 80°, while that of Northern Iowa is fully 160°. The great modifier of this Southern clime is the Gulf breeze which may be felt almost daily from morning until night. Our climate is a happy medium between the tropics and the frigid North, invigorated by daily recurring breezes and tempered and protected against sudden changes, by the benign influences of the ocean current which sweeps along our southern shores. Louisiana is a favorable climate from the first of January to the last of December; in fact, it is harder to brave the summer temperature of Minnesota, than that of Louisiana. No scorching heat, nor hot parching winds; neither marrow-stiffening blizzards; but all the year, the balmy, reviving breath from the Gulf Stream. A case of sunstroke was never known, and ice an inch in thickness is rarely seen. White settlers find no difficulty whatever in performing field labor at all seasons of the year, and experience has taught us that the man who labors with regularity and moderation, has better health than he who works only in case of emergency. Perhaps no stronger argument in favor of the health of this country can be presented than to call

your attention to the avoirdupois now standing in your presence, and I only regret that my esteemed wife is not present to add her testimony to the already weighty evidence, and in this connection allow me to add that our health has been materially improved since coming into this State. (Applause.)

How an adverse report in regard to the healthfulness of Louisiana was started, is beyond my comprehension. It was surely not originated from any authentic or official statement. But that such a report is circulated is quite evident. Not a week since, a tall, lean, stoop-shouldered individual, with pinched face and hollow chest stopped off the train, while it was stopping for dinner at Delhi, and being attracted by the generally healthy appearance of a group of men near the postoffice, inquired: "Do you live here in Louisiana?" We assured him that we enjoyed that privilege. "And have you been long in this State?" he asked. "Some as long as twenty years." Said he, "I have been living in Mississippi, and hearing of the unhealthfulness of this country, almost feared to pass through on my way to Texas for my health, but since crossing the Mississippi river, I have seen more strong and hearty men than I dare hope to find in Texas." (Applause.)

But the great object of immigration is the bettering of one's financial condition. The first query that absorbs the attention of the man who contemplates moving is, what are the financial prospects; what are the opportunities for making a living, and what for accumulating wealth?

Generally the emigrant is an agriculturist. There is no staple crop in all the Northern States that will yield as large returns to the acre, as can be realized on cotton in the alluvial districts of Louisiana, and this product may be raised with one-half the investment in horses and machinery that is required to run a northern farm. 'Tis true the yield of corn is not so abundant as in some other States, but it is also true that the demand for home consumption is as limited as the supply. Vegetables of all kinds, and fruits of almost every variety grow in the greatest profusion and luxuriance.

Another employment that will in the near future occupy the attention of thousands of our inhabitants and furnish investment for millions of capital, is the raising of stock. In this I may safely say that we have facilities which will enable us to compete with any country on the face of the globe. (Applause.)

Native grasses and cane brakes furnish abundance of wholesome and substantial pasturage winter and summer, cattle are always ready for market after January and come from the range in the early spring, in a condition to command the highest mar-

ket price. With pasturage as free as the open air and no expense whatever except the cost of the original herd, what, except the want of sufficient railways to bring the cost of transportation to the larger markets within a reasonable limit, can prevent us from attaining the highest rank in the production of this staple commodity?

There is no reason whatever that a man should not under any circumstances, prosper in a country like this. Take for example a man without capital. In obtaining land he has three options; of leasing a partially improved tract, of entering a homestead, or of purchasing at a low price on easy terms. If he makes any preparation whatever for a crop, any merchant in his vicinity is ready to supply him until fall. This will enable him to make a crop with only sufficient outlay to get a light plow and an ordinary mule. Land may be had at any price from \$1 to \$10 per acre. With the opportunities just mentioned he can make a living for his family with perfect ease; but had he sufficient means to furnish a farm of 160 acres he would with proper attention, make a handsome profit.

I would be committing an unpardonable neglect against our noble State, not to bring to the notice of the public the unbounded value of her natural resources. Of these, the most valuable are her vast forests of timber consisting as they do of great varieties of oak, pine, cypress, gum, hickory and magnolia, they will readily furnish material for building and manufacturing purposes, for generations to come. Here we see the princely cypress and the gigantic oak towering to the heavens; the majestic pine lifting its stately head to the skies and bathing its stately head to the skies and bathings its branches in the skies, all awaiting the woodman's axe to convert them into sources of untold millions. As an evidence of the comparative importance of the timber growth of Louisiana, a Michigan lumberman, in a tour of inspection through her forests was heard to say, that never in all his experience had such an infinite wealth of timber, coupled with such natural accessibility, come within his notice. He has recently demonstrated the sincerity of his assertion by purchasing 20,600 acres and preparing to convert it into marketable form.

The query so frequently heard throughout the Northern States as to where the timber for building and manufacturing purposes would in the future be obtained, is readily answered by a survey of the illimitable resources within our boundaries.

The wealth that lies buried beneath our soil though yet only partially developed is too vast to be overlooked. This consists of rich deposits of coal and iron, found in such quantities and

such proximity as to cause each to enhance the value of the other.

Socially, North Louisiana is all that could be wished. Public schools are sustained from three to five months in every where there can be had an attendance of ten pupils, and private schools are kept up the remainder of the year. There are many churches of all denominations, supported by a people, anxious for the dissemination of the gospel. Our political institutions have undergone systematic reorganization and freedom of the ballot is an assured fact. So that in this regard there need be no hesitancy whatever on the part of the man who contemplates coming South. And now, dear friends, it lies within your power, not only materially to increase your own prospects, but also to benefit the great concourse of humanity which yearly perishes from cold or is prostrated by the summer heat in the vain attempt to eke out a miserable existence from the reluctant and oft uncertain soil." (Long applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN W. AUSTIN,

of Plaquemine, Iberville parish, La., formerly of Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, who read as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—When requested to speak for Iberville in this Convention, I was told that my experience of many years in Louisiana would enable me to state facts and offer suggestions that might be interesting to our brethren from Northern States. I doubted my ability to do so, but consented to make the effort, and if to-day I succeed in giving new light or encouragement to those who have come, and those who think of coming to abide with us, I shall be more than gratified.

When I came to Louisiana in 1849, I thought of going back North, after having gained strength for weak lungs; but finding the climate congenial—the people friendly and hospitable, I concluded to remain longer.

With my health restored I had found new life—had formed new and pleasant associations, and the longer I remained the harder it was to get away. I am here yet—have been here for thirty-nine years, and hope to remain here in Louisiana for many years to come.

It may be thought that in so long a time, my identity as a Northern man has been lost. To a certain extent this may be true—I love my adopted State, and its generous hearted people, I also cherish the memories of childhood and youth. I love my native Green Mountain State, and its generous hearted people; I also cherish the memories of childhood and youth. I love my

native Green Mountain State and its worthy inhabitants, among whom I have friends and relations. I love to visit in the summer time, but dare not encounter the long cold winters of New England, a vivid memory of which I retain.

When visiting at my old home in Vermont, some years ago, I called at farm houses and talked with farmers, of whom some were old friends, and some relations. The general complaint among them, was that times were hard. They told me that butter sold at 16 cents per pound, cheese at 8 cents, potatoes at 30 cents per bushel, and other produce correspondingly low. That they were compelled to work very hard and practice rigid economy in order to make both ends meet. I noticed the general air of comfort surrounding their homes—the good condition of their animals and crops. I saw that when they drove to the village store, or to church, they went in good style, driving Lambert, Highland Grey or Morgan horses.

I wondered how these men could live so well and accomplish so much considering all their disadvantages of climate and soil. I thought I understood the secret of their success, when I noticed they worked hard when necessary always with intelligence—doing the right thing at the right time—and always ahead of their work.

I thought then that if such farmers—with such habits of industry and economy would come to Louisiana with their intelligence and steady habits, they would not find it hard to make both ends meet, nor very difficult to make a fortune.

I told them of the deep rich soil in Louisiana. That we could plow and plant in winter. That we could raise two and three crops in succession on the same land in a year. That we could have strawberries in February—new potatoes in March, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables the greater part of the year. That we sold butter at 50 cents per pound, milk 10 cents per quart, and that our cattle could take care of themselves the greater part of the year with but a little attention. I told them of our sugar cane, our orchards, our winter gardens, our orange groves and our roses and mocking birds in winter. And when I told them that rich lands in Louisiana—available for cultivation—could be bought from \$5 to \$25 per acre they wondered and thought it strange that such lands, at such prices, in a favorable climate could remain so long unoccupied. I thought as they did, and think so still.

Well, said one, I guess the sun is too hot down there for white men working out of doors in summer time. I admitted that it was rather warm, sometimes in July and August, but insisted that with such management as I saw in Vermont, most farmers could have their work out of the way, so that they could

go to the seashore, or rest under the shade at home, during hot summer weather.

An old Republican friend of mine, wanted to know how northern men were treated in Louisiana. He had been to Virginia, where people were friendly, but had heard that in some States further South, northern Republicans were badly treated. I answered that I sometimes heard of such places, off somewhere else, but never believed such reports, until convinced by hearing both sides of the question.

I could say for Louisiana—my parish in particular—that northern men are here treated with due respect and consideration, no matter what their political sentiments may be.

When I came South, I was apprehensive about many things, the yellow fever in particular, and had I known six weeks after my arrival, that I was helping to care for a northern man with yellow fever, in all probability I should have been frightened into the fever myself, as many others have been. But the doctor was considerate and only informed me of my danger some weeks after it was over, when his patient had recovered, and gone home to New York.

My next acquaintance with yellow fever was during the epidemic of 1853. I had it then—my only recollection of it now is that I was in bed, took medicine, drank freely of cold lemonade, and was well again in five days.

My friend Mr. McWilliams, of Plaquemine, came to Louisiana from New Jersey the same year I did, and has never consulted a doctor from that day to this. I consider him a fair example of the effect produced by this climate on a northern man, who leads an active, prudent and temperate life.

Mr. James S. Tuttle, a northern man, has lived in Iberville parish for forty-six years. He kept a record of yellow fever cases in Plaquemine during the epidemic of 1853. He reported twelve of northern men, all of whom recovered after a slight illness. Mr. Tuttle enjoys good health and is another fine specimen of the effect of this climate. He has led an active, out-door, temperate life. I might name other examples to show the effect of this climate on northern men. Many such are found in New Orleans and all over the State.

I intended to speak of the general health of Louisiana, but that question has been so ably and conscientiously treated by Dr. Wilkinson, that my own views would be comparatively insignificant. But I will offer this advice: Live in houses well raised above the ground, with a free circulation of air beneath, sleep in well aired rooms, if possible. See to it that your house is so situated, and your shade trees so placed, that the sun can

get all around your premises, and under your shade trees once a day. Observe all necessary hygienic rules. Lead an industrious, temperate life, and rest assured that you will enjoy as good health in Louisiana, as in any other part of the United States.

I am here to present the claims of Iberville to our northern friends and if possible to induce many of them to become our neighbors and fellow-citizens. Each section of our State has its peculiar advantages and attractions. But I do claim for this parish some advantages that no other can offer.

Iberville, in *ante bellum* days, was the second largest sugar-producing parish in Louisiana, making over 40,000 hogsheads of sugar in one year. It embraces 23 miles of the Mississippi river, with its 46 miles of river front to the numerous magnificent plantations that line its banks on either side. It also takes in the greater portion of Bayou Grosse Tete, portions of upper and lower Grand river, all of Bayou Maringouin, all of Bayou Sorel, all of Bayou Plaquemine, besides various other bayous and lakes, all of which are navigable at all seasons of the year.

Plaquemine cypress lumber is becoming more and more known and the demand for it is increasing rapidly.

Plaquemine cypress shingles are the best sawed shingles made. Our mills are now making over 500,000 per day. More than any other town in the world, and could find sale for as many more.

I am surprised that other mills have not been built here to meet the rapidly increasing demand for Plaquemine lumber and shingles.

Besides our wealth of cypress, we have in great abundance on our water ways and vicinity, other woods of great value, suitable for the manufacture of wagons, furniture, wood pulp, wooden bowls and cooperage of every description. And also woods of beautiful grain, both hard and soft, suitable for ornamental work in buildings, or railroad palace cars. Among these woods are to be found oak, ash, cottonwood, gum, live oak, etc. In high water season this timber can be floated from the stump, and at other times can be hauled by oxen or steam capstans, the short distances to deep water.

Besides the advantages to wood working mills on Bayou Plaquemine, of having an unlimited supply of timber floated within reach of their log chains. And having needed machinery and supplies from the great West landed by boat at their doors. The facilities for shipping from this point to all sections by rail or boat, and out to sea by ocean vessels. are advantages of great importance.

When we consider these favorable conditions and remember that manufacturing concerns are exempt from taxation in Louisiana, we are led to wonder that more men of enterprise and capital have not engaged in the development of these great resources, and that the banks of Bayou Plaquemine are not lined with wood-working mills and factories of every description.

ADDRESS OF HON. A. R. BURKDOLL,

of Crowley, Acadia parish, La., formerly of Edgerton, Minn., who addressed the Convention as follows :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention—There are so many eloquent and willing witnesses here that I almost hesitate to offer, in my humble way, testimony of my observation and experience as a recent settler in Louisiana. I had hoped to say something of the advantages of Acadia parish in particular, but I find my time limited. I will forego that part of my talk with only a reference to our large corn and cotton fields, our beautiful and wealth producing rice plantations; our excellent fruits; the large herds of sleek cattle and horses roaming at large over our prairies and our comfortable homes of happy and contented people. I am glad that Acadia parish is so well known as it is, for it leaves to me the freedom of speaking of the whole State of Louisiana. "I love to tell the old, old story" has been sung by many with much energy and enthusiasm. Ladies and gentlemen, with all due regard and reverence to the sacred old hymn, I must say that to-day I feel much like telling that new, new story of Louisiana's natural richness and beauty. The cordiality of her people, the charming geniality of her climate, the luscious sweetness of her fruits, and until recently that unsung and unspoken welcome now extended by her people to their brethren of the North. (Applause.)

When I cast about me, what food for thought comes flowing from the incalculable richness of this imperial commonwealth. Here we pass the dense pineries, then the still denser cypress. Here the finest ash, oak, hickory and gum. Under our pillow at the north lie the hidden treasure of untold millions of ore. Near the soothing waters of the Gulf lave the feet of our beloved Louisiana lie in unfathomed depth the inexhaustible said deposits. Upon our eastern borders, where flows that majestic river, the Father of Waters, lie rich fields, bearing the sweetness of our nation in their fertile laps, while upon our western borders, for many miles inland, stretches as beautiful prairies as ever greeted by the inspiring rays of a southland sun.

But I am told by my friends from the land of blizzards that all this they believe. But how about the yellow fever and general malarial complaints? How about that southern sun, which

must be dreadful? There is the rub. The past history of the lower Mississippi Valley has a sad chapter on the ravages of yellow fever. It was brought to these shores from the far South. Without that well-disciplined system of quarantine which now insures us safety, it rapidly spread and left its terrible story of misery and dead behind. I believe that, had the germs of this dreaded fever been sown in our Northern cities as they were in those of the South, the effect would have been equally as disastrous. So far as other complaints are concerned I have thus far failed to note, and I believe I am in a good position to gather information, that degree of sickness which I have many times witnessed in the North. I well know that the physicians of Louisiana grow wealthy no faster than do those of my former home, yet I perceive that their fees are exactly double.

I find that at no time during the summer months have we had a higher temperature than 96° , while at my old home in Minnesota the good people who gave me a sort of graveyard farewell when I left them, have been enjoying the charming temperature of 105° to 109° . While our summer heat is tempered by the refreshing Gulf breeze, they are so many hundred miles inland that their winds come to them like the blast from a heated oven.

But even genial skies, soothing breezes laden with health-giving properties, will not suffice for the man of energy who enjoys the plenty which comes through a general prosperity. The romance of Evangeline, nor the fragrant bloom of a hundred roses will give the practical man his bread and butter.

That this is a country of "easy conditions" is true. That this idea is being too much advertised, I am afraid, is also true. The Northwestern farmer who rustles to his utmost for four to six months, to produce enough to sustain him for the next six months of winter, hears of the easy conditions of things here. He thaws loose from the ice and snow, trades free his chattel mortgages, sacrifices his real estate, if he has any, and comes South fully expecting that the birds, the little birds, will feed him and his family. He finds little native enterprise, no desire to push improvements. He accepts the situation, throws his hands idly into his lap and waits for the manna to fall into his mouth. Very often it don't fall, and he then "cusses" the country. That is the kind of men who should be warned against coming here. We have too many of that class already.

I can inform my Northern brethren that never have I seen a country where nature is more helpful to the enterprising and industrious. Out in our new parish of Acadia, where a few years ago it was thought the soil was worthless, except for growing wild grasses, can to-day be found large fields of splendid corn

and cotton. Thousands of acres of land send large yields of excellent rice to the markets of our country.

What we need most is honest, intelligent labor. Let us advise our friends North on this point. Our fruits are delicious, but can be vastly improved. Our wild grasses afford good grazing, but good domestic grasses will be fully 100 per cent better for all purposes. Some of our best lands need draining; in fact, we have a new old country. It produces with wonderful promptness when rightfully handled.

During the past two weeks I have made a tour of our parish, and had ample opportunity to test the hospitality of the people. From the rudest humble Acadian home to the fine and palatial house of the wealthy were extended to me greetings the most cordial. These receptions accorded to us by our Southern friends are most keenly appreciated. A grand feeling for a united brotherhood swells our hearts and soothes our prejudices. Yes, thank the Ruler of all nations, the North and South of the greatest and best nation on earth are shaking hands, a united people, who together will make this truly "the land of the free and the home of the brave." (Applause.)

The good people of Acadia have made me the honored bearer of this emblematic bouquet of good will. Here at the top is an olive branch, inviting peace and good will; entwined about it in richest silver, this rice, an emblem of plenty. Beneath its heavy laden heads are bound the Japanese persimmons, rightfully said to be the fruit of the gods; while at the base are woven these sprigs of arbor vitae—the tree of life. Acadia soil has grown these elements and Acadia hands have bound them together. I, in behalf of Acadia's prosperity, hospitality and good will, bring it here as a greeting from Louisiana's youngest parish." Cheers and applause.)

ADDRESS OF MAJOR RICHARD A. POMEROY,

of New Iberia, La., formerly of Georgetown, Colorado, who read as follows:

I was born and raised in the State of Ohio and came to Louisiana from Colorado and Idaho, where I have lived many years as a mining engineer and geologist.

The soil of the Acadian land on the Bayou Teche is wonderfully rich and productive, being an admixture of Red river and Mississippi alluvium. The surface is rolling and prairie and above overflow, draining into the Gulf, Grand Lake and Bayou Teche. Most of the parish lies between Grand Lake and the Gulf of Mexico.

Cypress, oak, gum, poplar, pecan, magnolia, ash, etc., form the vast forests of this section.

Sugar, cotton, rice, corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, oats and hay are the chief products. All vegetables with small amount of attention are productive, also pears, figs, quinces, plums, strawberries, grapes and other fruits. Dewberries and blackberries grow in abundance. There is plenty of good pasturage. Two, and sometimes three crops are raised on the same ground during the year. On Petite Anse Island is the famous Avery Salt Mines, yielding annually 50,000 tons of various grades of salt, which is shipped all over the country. This wonderful mine, with its inexhaustible supply of Salt, is ever an interesting sight to the visitor. Now as a mining engineer and geologist, I must be allowed to say a few words regarding the mineral wealth of Louisiana. It consists of lignite, coal, iron, salt, building stone, sulphur, petroleum, gold, silver, "rock" phosphates, marble, gypsum, fire clay, kaolin, etc. That this State has quantities of minerals is an assured fact, and she offers to the world a grand field for mining and manufacturing. A little more practical geology is needed, also the judicious expenditure of capital to develop the mineral resources of the State.

We have good public and private schools and churches of various denominations.

As an old citizen of Colorado I must say how rejoiced I am that Louisiana is bound to her by the iron bonds of rail and that commercial intercourse and friendly relations are springing up between them. The interests of those two States are mutual. They have both climate and business to exchange with each other and be benefitted thereby.

We Northern people can congratulate ourselves for having made our homes in so healthy and hospitable a country and can all join in saying: "*God bless Louisiana.*" (Cheers and hearty applause.)

There are some northern people who came to the parish with consumption, catarrh, and other maladies and who were recommended to lead an outdoor life, which they have done with a vengeance, for they went to "swamping," which although is the roughest and most exposed of all occupations, still they thrived under it, for they were restored to health.

The timber swamps are located in what is known as the Atchafalaya valley, the greater portion of which is in, and tributary to the Teche parishes. The numerous rivers, bayous and lakes empty their waters into Berwick bay, thence through the lower Atchafalaya into the Gulf. This valley is about 30 miles wide and 50 miles long and contains the grandest cypress, oak and ash forests in the State, besides thousands of acres of till-

able land which in *ante bellum* days produced an abundance of sugar, rice and cotton. Since the breaking of the Mississippi levees, which caused overflows, not much has been done in the way of planting. Now that the State and National government are repairing the levees, making them better than before, this section will soon be considered safe from overflow. The lands are extremely fertile and, judging from the stalwart men of all ages who live there, it is undoubtedly a healthy section. So much for the Atchafalaya.

Many years ago numbers of Northern people of education and means settled in the Attakapas country. To-day they and their descendants are among the healthiest, even vying with the proverbially healthy Creole; they also occupy the front ranks socially and financially. So it will be no experiment for this section to have northern immigration, as it has been tried and has yielded the most satisfactory results and is willing to be tried again.

Work can be done out of doors every week in the year, for neither the cold nor the heat are too intense. The negro is not the only one who toils in our fields and manufactories, for everywhere can be seen the Creole and Acadian and the northern man working just as hard and standing the heat just as well. The warmest weather I ever experienced was in northern Idaho Territory, when the thermometer registered 108° in the shade. In Ohio I have seen it 100° during the day and not much lower at night. The air was close and stifling and one was in constant peril of being sunstruck, which is not the case in Louisiana. During the late heated term, thermometers on the Tcheu rose to 95° at mid-day and at night went down into the seventies. With cool nights and refreshing sleep all were fortified for the labors of the day. The work in the field and factory was not interrupted and the heated brow was frequently fanned by the cool and balmy breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mid-summer seems to be the favorite season with our people for pleasure in the way of railroad and steamboat excursions, fairs, horse racing and dancing. Our beautiful lakes and bays are well adapted for summer resorts. As a winter resort for the invalid and tourist, our locality has no superior, the climate being mellow and equable. No where have I seen more hale and hearty old people, and to sum up our climate it is safe to say that we have the healthiest productive country in the world. The advantages for transportation are excellent, as the lakes, bayous and rivers are navigable, besides having the very best railway connections. For manufacturing the advantages are also splendid, and although we have many manufactories, there is room plenty for more. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MAJ. F. M. WELCH,

of Alexandria, Natchitoches parish, La., formerly of St. Paul, Minn., which is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention— Having been appointed as a delegate representing the parish of Iberia, I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to give a concise description of that beautiful parish. The garden of the Southwest, a land of refuge for home seekers, rich in the choicest gifts of nature: magnificent, agricultural, horticultural, manufacturing and business advantages.

In the list of Louisiana parishes noted for their wonderful fertility and varied advantages, which makes them specially desirable locations for the founding of homes, for those seeking a congenial clime; pleasant, social relations and profitable occupations. *Iberia stands first.* Indeed, this parish leads all others in the wonderful richness and beauty of the great Southwest.

This parish is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, 118 miles from New Orleans, convenient to the markets of the great Southern metropolis and crossed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, the great trans-continental line supplying convenient and cheap transportation from all portions of the country.

It is watered by the River Teche, on which float the year round, three lines of large steamers, furnishing communication by water direct to New Orleans, and which supplies an abundance of water for stock, the entire year. Besides this stream, are a number of smaller streams, and several of the most picturesque lakes to be found in the South. Bounded on the south by the Mexican Gulf, the elevation of the land and the prairie stretching on to the shores of the Gulf ensure uninterrupted sweep of the delightful Gulf breezes, which temper the rays of the summer sun, and render the nights delightful.

The lands of Iberia parish, are probably richer than in any other portion of the State and are adapted to a greater variety of crops and yield richer returns to the hands of industry.

This country to a great extent is free from distressing malarial diseases dreaded by the home-seekers in the South; an evidence of the healthfulness of this parish, is the fact that there are but six practicing physicians with a population of over 20,000.

The lands of this parish are of inexhaustible fertility, being entirely free from roots and rocks, the settler has only to turn the soil with his plow in order to secure a crop the first season.

This land is adapted to the production of sugar cane, rice, sorghum, ramie, jute, cotton, corn, oats and hay, and even with

possible attention will yield from twenty to thirty tons of cane, one bale of cotton, fifty to seventy-five bushels of oats, fifty bushels of corn, and from two to four tons of hay to the acre.

There is probably no portion of the United States where fruits grow to greater perfection, or are more sure of yielding than in Iberia parish. On these rich lands, the peach flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. The state here and its warm sunshine are sure factors in the production of the most perfect specimens of this luscious fruit, which in appearance and flavor is unsurpassed by the fruit of any portion of the world.

The favorable soil and climate mature these fruits very early, and the convenient railroad communication enables the orchardist to put his fruit into the northern cities, far in advance of any other section, and enables him to command profitable prices.

Plums, figs, apricots, grapes, pears, quinces, oranges to some extent, indeed all orchard fruits except apples, are at home in this soil and climate, and grow to the greatest perfection, gaining a great advantage by their early ripening.

Vegetables grow to perfection in these soils, and most of the vegetables can be cultivated through the year. Strawberries, dewberries, blackberries and raspberries all grow luxuriantly.

In these rich alluvial lands these fruits may be cultivated with the greatest ease, and the yield will be most abundant, and the situation will protect them from any sudden changes of the temperature, early in the season.

Vegetable farming will be specially profitable in this parish, surrounded as it is with growing towns and with the cities of New Orleans and Houston at its door.

There are vast fortunes awaiting those who will devote a due amount of skill and intelligence and industry to the proper cultivation of fruits and vegetables on these magnificent lands, and as an evidence of the profits, which may be necessarily expected from the business, it may be said that Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and even Milwaukee, send thousands of dollars yearly to California for fruits. These cities offer profitable markets for these products, as they can be delivered so much cheaper and fresher than from California, and are far superior in quality. To the denizens of the frozen North and West, this will prove another Canaan where the sun seldom ceases to shine, where the freezing blasts are tempered by the mild breath of the Gulf stream.

The people are hospitable, generous, social, kind and obliging to strangers, always ready to assist and advise them. There is an abundance of timber for ordinary purposes. (Loud applause.)

HON. A. DIMMICK,

of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., formerly of Onawa, Iowa, spoke as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been selected to represent the largest parish in the State, that of St. Landry. It was one time considered the "Empire Parish" of the State.

It has lately been divided off, and our little sister parish, Acadia, has been taken from it. We boast of having the finest courthouse in the State; we boast of excellent soil, as equal in fertility as Iowa lands, the State from which I came. We can raise corn and cotton, rice and hay. Our hay crops is considered the best in the State, and is certainly the finest I have seen.

This year our land will yield three tons to the acre, and I am satisfied of it, because I have a large interest in it myself. A yield of three tons to the acre is using up land pretty well. (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I propose to say that I will close as I have nothing more of interest to say, and bid you good-bye. (Applause.)

MAJ. D. J. WEDGE,

(since deceased), of Clinton, East Feliciana parish, La., formerly of Denmark, N. Y., spoke as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen—I did not know how much good there was in the State until I came here to-day. Now when Col. Moorman first addressed me a letter asking my opinion as to the advisability of calling this Northern Convention. I answered rather shortly that there was no North or South and that I did not think it well to hold such a meeting, but now I see he was correct in his views.

I came to Louisiana in 1858, and settled in East Feliciana, and have been there ever since, and I have had experience enough to know of what I'm speaking. when I say that Louisiana is without doubt one of the most healthy States in the Union, and for that matter one of the healthiest sections in the world. (Applause.) Now we are here for the purpose of telling all about Louisiana, and I don't know but what I'm a mighty poor one to tell the wonderful possibilities stored up there in my parish, East Feliciana. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, we have superior advantages. It is said that you can take a man and model him to your own liking, as some one said yesterday, but there is one thing you cannot do—you can never make a thrifty, energetic man out of an idle one. (Laughter and applause.) You can take a first-class Northern man and you can make a first-class Southern man and you can make a first-class Northern man. I hold that this country is the best in the world for one thing

above all others and that is *health*. (Applause.) The reason this Convention will accomplish much good, will be because it will do away with the belief that Louisiana is unhealthy. (Applause.) Up North they think we have burning hot weather, that no work can be done in the summer months. Only a short while ago I was sitting in an office in St. Paul, Minn., and I never saw such weather in this world, it was so hot that I could scarcely draw my breath. I complained of the heat and some one said: "Where are you from?" I answered, "From Louisiana," "from the South; you don't mean to say that you live in Louisiana, and then complain of our weather?" Well, my friends I said, "I have lived in East Feliciana parish for very nearly thirty years, and this is the hottest day I have ever experienced in all that time." (Cheers and applause.) The climate is probably unequalled. The average temperature in summer being 81° and 55° in winter. I don't know of any place on the globe where there are so many old people as here in Louisiana. They don't die down here, they just blow away. (Laughter and applause.) A voice in the audience: "They just dry up and blow away." Yes, sir, they just dry up and blow away, they don't go through putrefaction. (Applause.)

Here in this country we don't have any excessive rains, ours fall throughout the entire year. Our soil is rich and fertile; we raise sugar cane, rice, cotton, corn, and other products, with little expense and abundant yields. One man raised four crops in one year on the same piece of ground; first he planted it in Irish potatoes, then in corn, a second yield of corn, and lastly with cow peas. (Applause and cheers.) Sufficient has been said of stock farming to prove beyond a doubt, that Louisiana offers unparalleled advantages to the scientific stockman. No matter where settlers locate, whether in North Louisiana, West Louisiana, Eastern or Southern all alike presents almost everything that a man in any occupation could desire. (Applause.) Excepting doctors, as Mr. Dymond said, they don't seem to get along well; there's nothing for them to do. (Laughter and applause.) I believe that in a very little while there will be no more large plantations, but all be divided up into small farms and we will have a thrifty population. You will let me state one thing more. In the addresses of welcome delivered yesterday by our Chief-Justice, Dr. Palmer and the other distinguished gentlemen, they extended welcomes to all. Louisiana wants men of intellect, culture, and industry; brains alone, will stand forever, and hasten this fair land to its higher destiny. (Applause.)

Louisiana, as well as any State in the Union will proudly claim a man born on no matter what soil, who can lift up his eyes to heaven and say he will be perfectly true to his country

and do his duty, and hold to his opinions rightly formed. (Applause.)

I can stand on the shores of Lake Superior and say "I thank God this is my country." I can stand among the everglades of Florida and say "I thank God this is my country." I can stand on the California coast whose shores are laved by the waters of the broad Pacific Ocean, and say "I thank God this is my country"—and any native or adopted citizen of the United States, can come here to Louisiana, stand on her soil, look over her fair lands and say "I thank God that this is my country." (Great applause.)

PARTIAL LIST OF DELEGATES.

Giving their former State and present residence in Louisiana.

MICHIGAN—Kasson Freeman, Jennings; Fred Merrit, Crowley; F. C. Calkins, Lake Charles; John W. Stokar, Jeanerette.

MINNESOTA—F. B. Cutting, Jennings. L. S. Cutting, Ben. A. Taylor, Jennings; L. L. Cuthon, Hammond; Geo. H. Morse, Jennings; F. F. Morse, C. E. Payson, Amite City; D. M. Tegarou, Jennings; J. A. Williams, Crowley; W. W. Garig, Baton Rouge; A. R. Burkdoll, Crowley; E. M. Gallup, Hammond; Mrs. E. W. Gallup, Hammond; A. H. Reed, Lake Charles; F. M. Welch, Geo. Whitworth, S. A. Pickett, Crowley; Edw. Haine, Clinton.

DAKOTA—J. M. Gould, Hammond; R. Mullenger, Houma; Scott B. Halstead, Amite City; W. H. Bohner, Welsh; Fred. Arnold, Hammond; E. Gould, Hammond; D. M. Seaman, Kentwood; Dr. P. Lieber, Jennings; E. Henduckhim, P. E. Sandagez, Lydia; John Connolly.

WISCONSIN—N. A. Shroop, Mississippi City; A. B. Landphere, Hammond; Joel Clark, Hammond; A. S. Pinney, Jennings; John L. Smith, Springfield.

KANSAS—Jas. Close, Hammond; W. H. Booth, Hammond, Wm. Armstious, New Orleans; Henry Shamlaugh, Crowley; D. A. Clayton, Washington; L. E. Robonson, Welsh; B. Booth Hammond; Edna Booth, Hammond; M. L. Bradley, Hammond; S. W. Illead, Lake Charles; R. F. Brenting, Jr., New Orleans; L. A. Walker, New Orleans; Mrs. M. L. Bradley, Walter Bradley, Hammond; S. W. Meade, Lake Charles; R. F. Bunting, Jr.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. R. F. Jackson, Hammond; W. R. Larcom, Hammond; W. D. Larcom, Hammond; H. H. Brunster, Hammond; A. W. Patterson, Crowley; Mrs. J. M. Patterson, Crowley; I. J. Lack, Crowley.

MISSOURI—Judge J. M. Howell, Lafourche; H. S. Wilson, Thibodaux; Geo. Brown, Crowley; C. W. Knight, St. Bernard; Malcolm McFalone, St. Francis; Wm. F. Roche, Plaquemine.

ILLINOIS—D. M. Guir, Jennings; L. V. Cooley, Franklin; J. C. Cooley, Pontchatoula; C. Termysen, New Orleans; Chas. S. Johnson, Hammond; Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Hammond; Mrs. D. G. Gamble, Hammond; M. J. Strain, Hammond; Lena Strain, Hammond; L. Glasebrook, Hammond; Andrew Mott, Hammond; Mrs. D. Mott, Hammond; John L. Mott, Hammond; Grace Mott, Hammond; W. R. Smith, Hammond; P. N. Davis, Pontchatoula; O. B. Irish, Hammond; B. F. Saunders, Hammond; Winslow Howard, Hammond; R. F. Patterson, Baton Rouge; A. A. Roberts, Welcome; Chas. Griffin, Hammond; A. C. Spaulding, Hammond; Miss M. J. Patterson, Baton Rouge; John A. Welsh, Tick Fall; G. W. Patterson, Lake Charles; Geo. W. Massey, Kentwood; Josiah Hurty, Handsboro; J. A. Kinder, Lake Charles; Mrs. A. E. Austin, Handsboro; H. McCulloch, Kentwood; J. H. Gary, Hammond; G. W. Overton, Hammond; Willie Durkee, Hammond; G. O. McCulley, Hammond; Wm. H. Wilson, Hammond; G. W. Mason, Covington; Geo. W. Massey, Kentwood; A. Wilson, Elizabeth St. Clair, Hammond.

IOWA—Geo. B. Spencer, Jennings; Wilber P. Spencer, Jennings; S. Decatur Lucas, Delhi; W. J. Daughenbaugh, Jennings; Mrs. W. J. Daughenbaugh, Jennings; S. S. Patten, New Orleans; S. Cooper, Jennings; O. B. Jenkins, Jennings; M. C. Jenkins, Jennings; Mrs. S. Coops, Jennings; Josiah Hulbert, Jennings; Addie Gardner, Jennings; Mrs. W. Daniels, Jennings; J. Norton, Jennings; A. B. Goodrich, Crowley; John W. Carver, Welsh; Mrs. G. W. Remage, Jennings; Jennie Allen, Jennings; A. Dimmick, Opelousas; Jas. Maund, Jennings; E. M. Powers, Welsh; O. Fulton, Welsh; E. P. Crane, Welsh; G. D. Moore, Welsh; N. Prentice, Welsh; N. D. Kelly, Welsh; L. L. Morse, Jennings; Mrs. L. L. Morse, Jennings; J. D. Ellsworth, Kentwood; E. D. Martin, Baldwin; P. E. Olmsted, Hammond; Chas. Bacon, Hammond; Mrs. J. M. Bacon, Hammond; Archy Bacon, Hammond; G. S. Norton, Crowley; F. D. June, Hammond; Ralph June, Hammond; E. E. June, Hammond; A. Thomson, Lake Charles; S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles; P. H. Philbrick, Lake Charles; C. D. Otis, Shell Beach; N. S. Craig, A. B. McConnell, Welsh; Chas. L. Cooper, Jennings; S. D. Carpenter, Plaquemine; Mrs. R. W. Carpenter, Plaquemine; W. H. Nicholson, Crowley; E. J. Coffin, Jennings; W. M. Young, Hammond; S. R. Shear, Jennings; Peter Newcomer, Jennings; J. B. Magruder, Baton Rouge; Chas. McConkey, Jennings; L. Grant, Hammond; G. W. Robinson, Hammond; J. W. Gleason, Plaquemine; Mrs. V. C. Moore, Hammond; C. S. Babcock, Hammond; F. D. June, Hammond; Wm. M. Taylor, Hammond; Wm. Gregg, St. Bernard; R. D. Manard,

Independence; Wm. Carey, Jennings; S. D. Cary, Jennings; W. F. Daniels, Jennings; R. D. Mandro, Charles Bacon, Miss M. J. Patterson, Baton Rouge.

NEW YORK—D. J. Wedge, Clinton; V. M. Purdy, Lake Providence; P. Butler, Richland; Jas. B. Wands, Areola; W. H. Ruan, Thibodaux; S. J. Lacy, Washington; Henry Garden, Jennings; W. C. Welsh, New Iberia; Steven Tillotson, Hammond; C. E. Wagner, Kentwood; Rufus Smith, Kentwood; B. F. Morris, Clinton; A. B. Payne, Clinton; G. W. Acker, Kentwood; R. W. Kinckerbocker, New Orleans; John J. Casbey, Pontchartroula; Henry Whorten, Baton Rouge; F. G. Burbank, St. Martinsville; J. W. Miller, New Orleans; M. C. Cole, New Orleans; J. C. Wilkins, New Iberia; W. G. Hall, Kentwood, Geo. W. Rapen, New Orleans; V. W. Jones.

NEW JERSEY—John B. Marsh, St. Mary; J. M. Williams, Plaquemine.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jas. A. Stuart, Lake Charles; Wm. Lousa, New Iberia; H. F. Lawler, St. Bernard; Wm. Soards, New Iberia.

KENTUCKY—Jas. Janes, Thibodaux; R. H. Garrett, New Orleans; John McConnell, Lake Charles; L. I. Borgus, Hammond; F. H. Feahan, Amite City; E. S. Cobb, Hammond; R. Corbin, Hammond; John O. Corbin, M. B. Corbin, Hammond; Geo. Moorman, New Orleans.

NORTH CAROLINA—E. H. Davis, Lake Providence.

OHIO—G. W. Renage, Jennings; J. R. Russell, Washington; H. Gelbert, Jennings; Chas. Inderstrod, Jennings; John F. White, New Iberia; Watson Jones, Jefferson; Henry A. Childs, New Iberia; Jennings H. White, New Iberia; John Robinson, Crowley; C. C. Roberts, Abbeville; M. H. Lewis, Geo. C. Neelis, Hammond; John H. Roberts, Jennings; C. H. Genslinger, New Orleans; G. G. Walker, Centerville; Junius White.

INDIANA—Phil. McQuire, Lake Providence; L. Spalding Welsh, J. S. Williams, Lake Charles; E. D. Tomlinson, Jennings; J. A. Brookshier, Abbeville; J. S. Hawkins, New Orleans; W. R. Williamson, Lake Charles; J. C. Galey, Baton Rouge; May Holder, Baton Rouge; F. Holder, Baton Rouge; Chas. Holder, Baton Rouge; S. T. Grisamore, Thibodaux; J. Q. Reynolds, New Orleans; Robt. Ridgway, New Orleans; Sam'l M. Todd, New Orleans; S. D. Duckworth, Amite City; Ephraim D. Tomlinson.

LOUISIANA—Jos. E. Randell, Lake Providence; T. P. Gruydan, Shell Beach; John Derks, Jennings; J. E. Johnson, Poplar Grove; Rev. A. Mechaulf, Abbeville; E. Dechamps, Shell Beach; A. P. Pajo, Lake Charles; M. Holder, Baton Rouge; E. Dechamps, Jr., Shell Beach.

TEXAS—Judson Harris, Jennings; W. F. Phifer, Jennings; M. L. Vincent, Welsh; Mrs. Judson Harris, Jennings.

VIRGINIA—W. A. Johnston, Boyce; Geo. J. Ramsey, Clinton, W. W. Garland, Amite City; D. E. Quirk, New Orleans; V. A. Johnson, New Orleans; T. D. Cook, Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS—H. P. Goodwin, Washington; W. H. Haskell, Lake Charles; Rev. R. C. Hitchcock, New Orleans; L. J. Zevr, New Orleans; E. H. Wheeler, New Orleans.

MAINE—J. K. Small, New Orleans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—C. E. Cate, Hammond, J. D. Wileomb, Hammond.

VERMONT—John W. Austin, Plaquemine.

CONNECTICUT—L. H. Terry, New Orleans.

WASHINGTON—Welman Bradford, Rayne.

MARYLAND—W. H. Drury, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI—R. W. Mnsgrrove, Natchez; J. A. Peissac, Natchez; J. D. Malone, Liberty.

COLORADO—Richard A. Pomeroy, New Iberia; Benj. Dew, Jennings.

SOUTH CAROLINA—L. L. Levy, New Orleans.

AUSTRIA—Max Stockner, Lake Providence; Anthony Cogozegh, New Orleans.

IRELAND—Hugh McGuire, Lake Providence.

WALES—John L. Davis, Tangipahoa.

LONDON—Edward Parker, New Orleans; T. L. Volz, Clinton.

FRANCE—F. Saucay, Thibodaux; John Abberdie, St. James.

FLORIDA—H. H. Baker.

Over 250 delegates failed to register their names.

NAMES AND PRESENT ADDRESS OF DELEGATES

Whose speeches at the Mid-Summer Convention are here given.

PROF. S. A. KNAPP,	Lake Charles, La.
CHIEF-JUSTICE EDWARD BERMUDEZ,	
HON. JOSEPH A. SHAKESPEARE,	New Orleans, La.
HON. J. M. HOWELL,	
REV. R. F. PATTERSON,	Baton Rouge, La.
MR. ROBERT RIDGEWAY,	Arabi, St. Bernard Parish, La.
HON. E. BOURNE,	Abbeville, La.
MR. J. H. KEYSER,	Bellevue, La.
MR. W. H. TUNNARD,	Natchitoches, La.
HON. JOHN DYMOND,	New Orleans, La.
COL. S. L. CAREY,	Jennings, La.
MR. ROBERT MULLENGER,	Houma, La.
PROF. S. DECATUR LUCAS,	Minden, La.
HON. JOHN W. AUSTIN,	Plaquemine, La.
MR. A. R. BURKDOLL,	Crowley, La.
MAJ. RICHARD A. POMEROY,	New Orleans, La.
MAJ. F. M. WELCH,	Alexandria, La.
HON. A. DIMMICK,	Opelousas, La.
MAJ. D. J. WEDGE,	Dead.
DR. J. D. GRAYBILL,	New Orleans, La.
MR. WILLIAM P. STEWART,	New York, N. Y.

CONCLUSION.

In these pages I have endeavored to give nothing but facts, with the statements of most reliable and prominent men, and give their present postoffice addresses.

If any errors appear, it is owing to oversight. Most of the testimony, as to health and climate is from statistics and the statements of prominent physicians and professional men, who are not Louisianians but are natives of other States. That the people of the State are sincere in extending an invitation to immigrants, is shown by the efforts made to encourage it. The pamphlets are printed and distributed at the expense of the State.

The statements of numerous adopted citizens, as to their own experience since they came to the State, ought to convince any one of the sincerity of our people. These people by their own statements show that they have prospered and are satisfied since they came to Louisiana and speak in the highest terms of the advantages of the State.

The statements of some of the most prominent men of the North and East, who have visited the State, are all in praise of the various advantages of Louisiana, and they show a surprise at the prosperity, which they witnessed after coming here.

The reason for the efforts that are made to induce people from other States to come to Louisiana, is plain and evident to all who live in the State and are familiar with the condition of affairs before and after the war. There has always been a large amount of uncultivated land in the State, and since the war, owing to various causes, such as the complete overthrow of the old labor system, together with the financial condition of the people and the continued political struggles, a large amount of lands, which had been in cultivation, was thrown out, the owners

having neither the means nor labor to cultivate them. But now the political troubles are settled and the people have been able to give their time to their private affairs and are gradually recovering. They see the advantages of a good class of immigrants coming to the State, as a number have already settled here, and in every instance not only the immigrants themselves but the old residents, natives of the State, have prospered and the lands increased in value.

The people could see that by selling a portion of their lands at cheap rates, with favorable terms for paying, that the occupation of these lands by industrious people would enhance the value of other property which the old owners still retained.

The Governor of the State has always been the most earnest advocate of the movement and he never omits an opportunity to speak in its favor.

That a steady immigration has been coming to the State for several years is clear from the statements given by those who have come here and that all have been benefitted in every way wherever these new citizens have settled.

The people of Louisiana say to all who come here to make this State their future home, that they will receive from native and adopted citizen a most cordial welcome.

AN INVITATION TO IMMIGRANTS.

LOUISIANA:

ITS PRODUCTS, SOIL AND CLIMATE.

AS SHOWN BY

Northern and Western Men,

WHO NOW RESIDE IN THIS STATE

PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

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